The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 18. MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 19, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1.498.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 3· a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4 3 37 p. m.	No. 1 10 02 a. m
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 52 p. m.
Local 6 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 52 a. m
No. 6 1 06 p. m	No. 5 1 30 p. m
No. 8 5 30 p. m	No. 7 6 28 p. m
Local 8 30 a. m	Local 3 15 p. m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 13 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 80 a. m.
No. 18	Daily	2 23 p. m
Local		12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	8 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily	10 59 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	10 13 a. m
No. 3	Daily	8 17 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 45 p. m.
No. 17	Daily	5 49 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK. Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
F. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. L. HENRY NOLD,
Physician and Surgeon.
No. 96 West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O.
Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., 7:30 to 9 p. m.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and general Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 45 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Notice to Farmers.

I have in operation a first-class hydraulic CIDER PRESS, with all the latest improvements, at my place on

South Erie street, below Russell's Works,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

Call and see, as satisfaction will be guaranteed.

A. C. MARTIN.

CIDER. INMAN'S PERFECT PRESERVATIVE.

A thoroughly tested and wholesome preparation for arresting fermentation, enabling one to have rich, sparkling cider the year around. Has been on the market six years, and is indorsed by thousands who have used it. It thoroughly clarifies, and imparts no foreign taste. Put up in boxes designed for 32 and 50-gall. packages, retailing at 35 and 50 cts. Sold by dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. INMAN BRO'S, PHARMACISTS, Akron, O.

THURMAN'S TRIP

AND BLAINE'S BUGLE BLASTS AMONG THE HOOSIERS.

Tremendous Democratic Demonstration at Fort Wayne—The "Old Roman's" Speech—Remarkable Republican Rally on the Tippecanoe Battleground—The Man From Maine Speaks.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 18.—The day of the big barbecue yesterday, dawned clear and bright, and early in the morning the crowds began to appear on the streets. Fort Wayne's forty thousand people were early reinforced by the inhabitants of the county, while the morning trains brought hundreds and thousands from neighboring towns. Many came as individuals, but many others were organized, prepared for the parade of the day.

Judge Thurman arose at nine o'clock, after quiet and refreshing sleep. Soon after breakfast his door was thrown open to the multitude and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to take him by the hand. Besides the judge, prominent visitors and citizens in carriages, the procession included veteran soldiers, railroad men, visiting clubs, Fort Wayne Democratic organizations, citizens on foot, hunters and shooting clubs, butchers [illegible] and wagons. The procession formed at noon, and, after marching through the streets, which were lined with people, went to the Hamilton fields, in the southern part of the city, where three speaking stands had been erected for the occasion.

Ex-Senator Thurman's speech was most vociferously cheered, and at its close the welkin rang for twenty minutes with shouts. Governor Gray, Colonel Matson and Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson also spoke. Sixty thousand people were on the grounds at the speaking. A magnificent torch light procession paraded the streets last night. Judge Thurman speaks at Peru to-day and at Brazil on Saturday.

Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

LAFAYETTE, IND., October 18.—The day for the great demonstration at the Tippecanoe battle ground yesterday opened clear and warm, not a threatening cloud being visible. The city began to fill up as early as seven o'clock. All trains came in burdened with visitors. At ten o'clock the streets of the city were almost impassable, so great was the crowd, and many thousands had already gone out to the battle ground. Although trains of twenty coaches are running out to the grounds every half hour, the transportation proves inadequate.

The local Republicans gave a street parade at 9 o'clock. Log cabins, live coons and brass bands without number were in the line. Enthusiasm ran high. Pictures of General Harrison were seen on all sides and the crowds on the sidewalks broke out every few moments in cheers for Ben Harrison.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Richard W. Thompson, arrived early yesterday morning, with a number of old veterans. General Alger arrived at 9 o'clock from Indianapolis. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner came up from Bedford by the early train with a delegation of 2,000 Republicans.

Mr. Blaine rose late this morning. He left for the battleground at 11:30, accompanied by General Alger. As the Maine statesman drove to the Monon station, fronting the Lahr House, ten thousand people surrounded the car and he was tendered a most enthusiastic ovation. It is calculated that a crowd of nearly twenty thousand awaited his arrival at the battleground, which swelled to fifty thousand in the afternoon. Mr. Blaine began his speech at 12:30, and was followed by General Alger. There was speaking at two other stands.

GUSHING GAS

From Congressional Crevices Asphyxiating the Nation.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The tariff discussion was continued in the Senate yesterday, and a resolution for a recess to November 19 was offered, but not acted on.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the committee on foreign relations was authorized to sit during the recess in the investigation of the Weil La-Abra claims.

The special committee on the methods of business in the departments was also continued.

House bill granting right of way through the Sioux reservation in Dakota to the Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern railway was passed.

Mr. George asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill, Mr Teller taking the floor. He criticised the administration for having favored Wall street interests and methods in its financial policy, and complained that Senators had not opposed the silver policy of the treasury. The course of the treasury department in the matter of bond purchase was described as "Imbecility of the grossest character," and he claimed that more money had been lost in that way than would have paid every vetoed pension bill for 150 years. But that course had been in the interest of the bondholder, of the money lender, of the money grabber, and not in the interest of the poor man. He did not desire, he said, to say anything harsh of the administration of the treasury department; he merely submitted the facts. He wanted the people to understand that the administration had with laggard steps, with delay, and hesitation, applied the public money to the payment of the public debt.

When Mr. Teller concluded, Mr. Allison offered a concurrent resolution for a recess of Congress from Saturday next at one o'clock, to November 19. He asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Cockrell said that if Congress should adjourn until the first Monday in December, which was the regular time for assembling, and should then continue in session without intermission at Christmas time, just as much would be accomplished. He questioned whether it would be possible to obtain a quorum in the middle of November. Mr Reagan spoke in favor of Mr. Cockrell's idea, as did also Mr. Hale and Mr. Saulsbury.

Mr. Allison said that Mr. Cockrell had claimed that the Senate tariff measure was not framed with a view to passing it, and he wanted to show that the Republicans were in earnest in their expressions of a desire to pass the bill. He said that he wanted to test the temper of the Senate and he insisted on his request for unanimous consent to immediately consider the resolution. Mr. Morgan objected, and the resolution went over to to-day under the rule.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate on the pending question. He said that the proposition to adjourn until the middle of November was a bit of finesse to cover the death of the tariff bill. If Republican Senators were in earnest they would attend the sessions of the Senate and vote upon the bill. The Senate bill was a masquerade of monopoly disguised in the appearance of fair dealing and justice. Yet it was a Democratic triumph, for it was an admission that the people demanded a relaxation of high taxes. Mr. Morgan said that if the framers of the constion had any idea that under it such fortunes as Gould and Vanderbilt could have accumulated, they would have tried some other plan. He quoted some [illegible] Mr. Beck to prove that the Senate was "The subsidized slave of monopolies." He declined to give the floor to Mr. Aldrich, who wished to make a denial of the statements of Mr. Beck.

In reply to a statement made by Mr. Morgan Mr. Allison said that the difference made by the proposed increase in the rate on cotton-ties would be about 2 cents a bale on cotton. He said also in answer to cotton statements of Mr Morgan that while the protection to the sugar refiner under the present law was three fourths of a cent a pound, the protection under the Senate bill was only three-eighths of a cent a pound.

At 5 15 the Senate adjourned. There were present at to-day's session about thirty Senators.

THE HOUSE.

The features of the House proceedings yesterday was the personal explanation of Mr Cox on the charges of improper franking of mail matter. The speaker laid before the House thirteen messages from the President vetoing private pension bills. They were referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

Mr. Cox, of New York, rose to a question of privilege, and had read from the clerk's desk an editorial in the New York Tribune, charging him with sending unfrankable matter through the mails under his frank. Mr Cox made a long explanation of his course in tracing the package said to have been illegally mailed. He presented the report of the Postoffice Inspector in the case. Mr. Cox said he had called upon the editor of the Tribune and had been shown the package; and, while he signature was a fair imitation of his own, it was a forgery, and was neither his signature nor authorized by him. He had endeavored to secure the package for purposes of evidence in the further investigation of the matter, but the Tribune refused to surrender it to him or to the postoffice authorities. The Tribune, he said, had apologized for the reflections cast upon him, but had afterward repeated them.

The report of the Postoffice Inspector states that he finds: First—That the endorsement of the name of S. S. Cox was a forgery; second, that S. S. Cox did not authorize the use of his name; third, that it did not appear that the package was authorized to be mailed by any one at either the National or State Democratic headquarters in New York; fourth, that the investigation as to who forged the signature of S. S. Cox was practically defeated by the attitude of the Tribune in refusing to deliver up the package on which the forgery appears.

Mr. Cox further said that he had re-requested the Postmaster General to investigate the case, and had received a letter from him stating that unfrankable matter had been sent through the mails under the frank of A. P. Hoy, of Indiana, John Kean, of New Jersey, and Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania. The attention of all three gentlemen had been called to the matter, but no response had been received except from Mr. Hovey, who said the use of his frank was unauthorized. Mr. Cox thought he had done his duty in the premises in explaining the matter to the House. The whole thing was a little, sneaky, unpleasant, unkind, microscopic meanness, which language failed to properly characterize. He left it to the good judgment of good people everywhere.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, expressed his willingness to join with Mr. Cox in the investigation, for which Mr. Cox expressed his thanks and confidence in Mr. Henderson's honey. Mr. Henderson thought the Postmaster-General had been swift to give Republican illustration, but had refrained from giving Democratic ones.

E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, expressed his confidence in the innocence of Mr. Cox in connection with the whole matter, as did Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania.

Some discussion followed as to what kind of documents were not properly mailable under the franking privilege, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Kilgore offered a resolution providing for final adjournment of Congress on the 20th instant.

Mr. Richardson moved its reference to the committe on ways and means, which was agreed to, and the House, at 2:15 adjourned until to-day.

Ears and Nose Bitten Off.

TIONESTA, PA., October 18.—A most brutal fight occurred here between two burly lumbermen who had come into town. They had a rough-and-tumble fight for over an hour, and when finally parted one was minus both his ears and a section of his nose, which had been chewed off by his cannibalistic opponent. A mutual "lady" friend was the cause of the encounter.

Sloanaker Slopes With $3,200.

SIOUX CITY, IA., October 18.—L. H. Sloanaker, cashier in the Chicago & Northwestern freight office here, has disappeared. The company's auditor has discovered a shortage of $3,200 in Sloanaker's accounts. The books are in bad shape and the shortage may be much larger.

Two Children Burned to Death.

FIFIELD, WIS., October 18.—The residence of C. F. Smith was destroyed by fire yesterday. Two children, aged three years and eighteen months respectively, were burned to death. The children were alone in the house when the fire occurred.

The Entire Household Poisoned.

ELLSWORTH, WIS., October 15.—The entire family of Abel Olson, residing near here, were poisoned. One child is dead and the others are dangerously ill. Foul play is suspected.

OHIO NEWS.

Interesting Items Gathered From Buckeye Towns.

NORWALK, October 18.—John Wilhelm, a prominent German citizen and farmer of Peru township, this county, fell from an apple tree, receiving an injury to the spine which will prove fatal.

Rodded at the Base of the Brain.

PORTSMOUTH, October 18.—Harvey Sly, an employe of Portsmouth Veneer works, was struck on the head with an iron rod, in the hands of Clark Hancock, the engineer. Sly's wound is at the base of the brain, and is considered quite dangerous. Hancock, who is considered justifiable, is out on bail.

Ten Thousand Dollar Seduction Case.

AKRON, October 18.—Elizabeth Winger, a domestic, employed in a well-known family of this city, has brought suit against John W Randles, a south end grocer, for $10,000 damages, alleging that about January 1, 1887, the defendant, under promise of marriage, seduced the plaintiff and now refuses to marry her.

Double Wedding of Two Sisters.

LIMA, October 18.—A double wedding occurred at the residence of W. W. Watkins, a prosperous farmer, living nine miles north of this city. The brides were sisters. Miss Mary Watkins was united with Alderman J. Wesley Kemper, of this city; Miss Rose Watkins with Mr. Robert Melroy, of Vaughnsville, a thriving young merchant. The brides are nieces of Hon. W. E. Watkins, member of the lower house from Allen county.

Went Hence with Rough on Rats.

CLEVELAND, October 18.—A woman known as Mrs. Evans, swallowed a dose of rough on rats, at No. 47 Prospect street, and soon died from the effects of the poison. Very little was known of the woman, who was young and pretty, but it was hinted that the cause of the suicide was that she had been deserted by her husband. The police have, however, discovered that her alleged husband was Sergeant Glenn, of the regular army, who deserted from here on Wednesday last. The woman formerly lived in a house of ill-fame at Columbus, where she met Glenn. Her parents are said to reside at Piqua.

Ohio Toothpullers' Conclave.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Dental Society is now being held in the rooms of the Lincoln Club, this city, with Dr. J. E. Robinson in the President's chair. This promises to be one of the best meetings held by the society. Some very able papers will be presented. The following dentists are registered: Drs. E. G. Betty, H. Barnes, A. Berry, J. R. Bell, J. R. Callahan, R. S. Evans, A. H. Harrison, F. A. Hunter, W. H. Hague, J. Jones, C. I. Keeley, J. A. Lupton, F. S. Maxwell, J. E. Robinson, E. H. Raffensperger, H. A. Smith, J. R. Stafford, J. Taft, F. E. Runyon, J. S. Taylor, George H. Wilson, C. M. Wright.

Fined For Liquor Selling.

BARNESVILLE, October 17.—William Ball, proprietor of the American House, was fined $110 in Mayor Baker's court.

Country Postoffice Robbed.

MT. VERNON, October 17.—The postoffice at Howard, this country, was robbed. Considerable money taken, and valuable goods were taken from the store in which the postoffice is located.

A Revolver Made Him Lie Still.

UHRICHSVILLE, October 17.—Burglars entered a bed room at David Brown's residence and secured a watch and several dollars in money. Brown was aroused, but ordered to lie still at the point of a revolver.

An Ex-Convict Pulled Again.

MANSFIELD, October 17.—Andrew Hanson, a recently released convict from the Ohio Penitentiary, was arrested for passing a five dollar counterfeit bill. Hanson has been living high without work, and it is thought he has been shoving the "queer."

A Three Hundred Barrel Well.

FINDLAY, October 17.—Pliney Parker drilled in a three hundred barrel oil well on the Wayne farm, west of this city. Heretofore this territory has been considered worthless. Several other wells will be put down in the same locality immediately.

Ten Horses Killed by a Train.

SPRINGFIELD, October 17.—Ten head of fine horses belonging to Messrs. Ross Mitchel and G. P. Ramp were killed by a train on the C., C., C. & I. railroad. The horses were valued at about $2,000. They broke from the pasture on to another farm adjoining the railroad and got through an open gate.

Delaney Drops into a Capture.

MILLERSBURG, October 17.—One of the parties who broke into the dry goods store at Big Prairie last week, was captured at Killbuck, six miles south of here, while trying to sell the stolen goods on the streets. His two confederates escaped, with officers in close pursuit. The one captured gave his name as Delaney.

An Old Abolitionist Lawyer Dead.

WOOSTER, October 17.—Eugene Pardee, Wayne county's oldest lawyer, died suddenly. He was seventy-four years old. He began the practice of law in this city fifty-three years ago. Years ago he was a prominent Abolitionist, and took an active part in organizing the Republican party in this State.

Wants $20,000 Damages.

MT. VERNON, October 17.—Suit has been entered against the Mt. Vernon Bridge Company by Edwin George for $20,000 for damages sustained by him while working in the company's shops. He was caught in a cog-wheel and severely maimed. This is the second suit for that sum that has been entered against the company in a few weeks.

Struck in the Head and Killed.

CANTON, October 17.—While engaged, in company with several other workmen, in repairing the Fort Wayne railroad track near here, John Formet, a section hand, while attempting to remove a pick from the track which he had left lying there, in order that it should not cause accident, was struck on the head by a freight train and instantly killed.

Racket Over the Mayoralty.

RIPLEY, October 17.—The replevin suit brought before 'Squire L. H. Williams by the village of Ripley, through Orange Edwards, Mayor, against T. F. Shaw, to recover the dockets and seals of the town, was dismissed in favor of the plaintiff, and the town to pay the costs. Colonel Edwards will retain the seals and dockets, as Acting Mayor. The election of a Mayor takes place Monday Morning.

A Nine-Year-Old Burglar.

HILLSBORO, October 17.—Judge Huggins has a case on hand that is both puzzling and peculiar. It is that of a boy only nine years old, under indictment for burglary. The law draws the line at ten years for penitentiary offenses, consequently the boy can not be punished according to the crime for which he stands indicted. He was found in Winegardner's grocery about 11 o'clock at night by a policeman, having broken out a pane of glass in the rear door and crawled through. He is probably the youngest burglar in the State.

Almost Bunkoed Out of $2,000.

GALLIPOLIS, October 17.—Two very nice looking men went to the house of William Shoemaker, a wealthy citizen living at Cheshire, this county, and negotiated for the sale of one of Mr. Shoemaker's farms. They were to return yesterday, which they did, and were presently joined by a third man who exhibited some lottery tickets and induced Shoemaker to draw one, which the third man said was good for $2,000, provided Shoemaker would show $2,000. That he could not do without coming here where he kept his money on deposit. The men had a buggy ready to bring him here, but when he went to the bank C. W. Henking the cashier, told him he was the victim of some sharpers and immediately telephoned the Mayor, who set the police on the track of the would-be robbers, but they all escaped into West Virginia.

Six Round Feather Weight Fight.

LONDON, October 16.—Billy Finn and Jimmy Kennard, both feather weights from Columbus, fought six rounds with small gloves in Sullivan's barn, inside the London corporation for a purse of $30. Kennard won. A large number of Columbus sports were present and the affair was kept very still.

He Will Be Lynched.

TIFFIN, October 16.—A lecherous villain named Huffman about 20 years old, twice forcibly ravished a six-year old daughter of Frank Wise, living near the city limits, yesterday. He was caught in the act the second time by the mother of the little girl, but made his escape. A mob of men are hunting him and if found he will be lynched.

Mt. Union's New President.

ALLIANCE, October 16.—Arrangements have been made for imposing exercises at Mt. Union College here, on November 1, the occasion of the inauguration of the new president, Dr T. P. Marsh. Rev. O. N. Hartshorn will deliver the address of welcome. Dr. Marsh will of course deliver an inauguration address and Bishop J. H. Vincent the installation address.

Rolled Under the Wheels Dead.

LIMA, October 16.—J. W. Given jumped on an east-bound freight train on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad at the depot here, and when the train was passing the Hotel French he attempted to get off, but alighted with his back to the engine and rolled under the wheels. His head was completely severed from his body, his left arm cut off, and the wheels passed over his abdomen, killing him instantly. He was under the influence of liquor. He was a tailor by trade, and leaves a wife, living at Fort Wayne.

Attempted Assault on a Girl.

YOUNGSTOWN, October 16.—Screams for assistance attracted the attention of persons crossing the Kilkenny bridge. They were found to proceed from a girl aged eleven years named Carney. A young man fled at the approach of the investigators, but he was afterwards captured by an officer and locked up. The prisoner is Michael Hackett, aged nineteen years. The girl alleges that Hackett met her, dragged her to the side of the street and attempted to assault her, but was frightened away before he accomplished his purpose. The girl's clothing was torn nearly entirely from her body.

Carbolic Acid Thrown in Her Face.

URBANA, October 16.—One of the most fiendish crimes ever brought to light in Champaign county was perpetrated upon Mrs Jennie Diltz, a few miles east of Urbana. Mrs. Diltz was arrested at Tiffin several weeks ago on a charge of larceny, but which it is believed she was forced to admit through threats and fear. A week ago Mrs. Diltz found at her widowed mother's door, where she is staying, a note making threats and expressions ill to be given. A few evenings later the woman had occasion to step outside of the door, when some unknown person threw the contents of a bottle in her face, which proved to be carbolic acid. Enough of it struck her face to make ugly sores.

The greater part of the fluid ran down her clothes on her arms. The [illegible] been eaten until [illegible] made. There is no doubt the intent of the fiend was to throw the acid in her eyes, so as to prevent her from appearing before the grand jury, where her husband was being tried for obtaining a mortgage under false pretenses from Mrs. Bayless, mother of Mrs. Diltz.

Poisoned Her Four Children.

ZANESVILLE, October 16.—Adamsville was all excitement over the third visit which has been made to the village graveyard by the officers of the law in connection with the charge against Mrs. Anna Snoots, of poisoning her children. She was first indicted last November for murder in the first degree for causing the death of her little daughter, the previous July. Another investigation led to a second indictment for killing her little boy, who died a year before. Yesterday Coroner Ruth, Prosecutor Winn and Drs. Holston and Holden went to Adamsville and exhumed the remains of two other children, whose deaths occurred five and six years ago under almost similar circumstances, and portions of the bodies that remained were taken for chemical analysis. Soon after her first arrest, Mrs. Snoots was released under ten thousand dollars bail, and her trial has been postponed on various pretexts. Five weeks ago she gave birth to another child, and her trial has since been fixed to commence November 12. The community in which she formerly lived are much excited over the law's delay and the judicial clemency which has allowed her to be at large, when the evidence of her crime seems so conclusive.

PENSION PELLETS

For the Buckeye Brigades of the Union Army.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Pensions have been allowed as follows to Ohio claimants:

Original, widows, etc.—Elizabeth, mother of Christian Keen, Napoleon; George W., father of Oliver F. Hunton, New Philadelphia; Moses E., father of Amos E. Barkin, Lakeview; Ella A. Childers, former widow of Nicholas B. Jones, West Sonora; Jamina, mother of Cyrus Smith, Pike Run.

Increase—Navy, George Kloose, Cleveland; David M. Berlin, Covington; Wm. Fletcher, Houser.

Reissue—Henry Secrist, Belleville; Stephen Shirt, Peoria; John Neiderman, Dayton.

Reissue and Increase—Samuel A. Dickson, Rushville; Benjamin O. Feeton, Hopewell.

Original Invalid—Henry Tons, Cleveland; George Bentley, National Military Home; Charles N. Smith, Jamestown; Louis Schmidt, National Military Home.

REPUBLICAN DAY

At the Ohio Centennial Friday, October 19.

COLUMBUS, October 18.—The Republican Ohio League changed its time and place of meeting of the Ohio clubs from Columbus October 13 to Springfield November 1.

As there are about four hundred clubs in Ohio not members of the league, the action of the league committee does not, in the opinion of the Centennial managers, relieve the latter from their obligations to the public and non-league clubs. The board therefore announces that the celebration of the day is not declared off, but all Republicans and Republican clubs will be welcomed, as other organizations have been. Prominent speakers have been engaged, and the railroads have promised special rates.

Among the speakers are Judge W. H. West, Bellefontaine, General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, Hon. Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, and General William O. Bradley, of Kentucky.

Both Parties to Parade.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The Democrats, who were sorrowful because the Republicans had secured the permit to have their great parade on Saturday, November 3, on the eve of the election, are now jubilant because a permit has been secured for a Democratic demonstration of the same kind on the evening of that day, which they claim is a better time for it.

Boy Shoots His Father.

MAHOMET, ILL., October 18.—George Rowe, eighteen years old, the son of James Rowe, of this place, shot his father, the ball passing through his neck. The father will die. Rowe charged George with stealing cigars from the show case, and a quarrel resulted. The father threw a scale weight at his son, who thereupon immediately drew a revolver and fired.

LORD SALISBURY.

Count Di Robilant's Death—Low Stage of the Nile—The Gloomy Tories.

LONDON, October 18.—Lord Salisbury still remains at Hatfield House, where he receives dispatches from the foreign office by special messengers daily. Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, is much annoyed at the Premier's continued absence. He calls at the Foreign office every day on business obviously of great importance and each day reiterates his refusal to disclose its nature to any one except the Foreign Secretary.

Count Di Robilant, the new Italian Ambassader, who died yesterday, was scarcely known to the foreign diplomats at the Court of St. James, although he served as minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of M. Depretis. He came to London suffering from fever contracted at Rome, and was scarcely out of doors after his arrival. During the last fortnight he was confined to his bed. Signor Crispi will find it difficult to replace him with an equally capable man. It is understood that Signor Nigra is the favorite of a majority of the ministers for the succession.

There is a fast growing fear among the Egyptian natives that the present low stage of the Nile, unprecedented in recent times is due to the machinations of the Mahdi. It is argued that the ancients were fully aware that it was possible to deflect the course of the Nile and in support of this argument the exponents of this theory quote Ezekiel 29, VIII and 30, XII and Isaiah 19, V, threatening the desolation of Egypt and the turning of his waters from their courses. It is further alleged that the King of Abyssinia in 1704 threatened the Turkish Pasha at Cairo to avail himself of his power to turn the Nile from its course at some point in the unexplored region through which the great river runs and many persons not sharing the fanatical superstition of the Mahdi's followers are inclined to the belief that he has discovered the place and the means of putting Egypt to death slowly by drying up her fountain of life.

The tories are gloomily contemplating their prospects of fulfilling their promises at the autumn session of parliament. The supply bill will absorb at least a month of the six weeks of available time and as the government is pledged to the passage of several important remedial measures, it is difficult to imagine how they are to avoid popular arraignment on the charge of making specious promises.

Ohio Flashes.

E. W. Kittredge was elected president of the Cincinnati Bar Association.

Nate Strauss, a well-known Cincinnati crook, was captured at Lexington, Ky.

Hog cholera has killed thousands of porkers in Allen and Auglaize counties.

Moses Wild, aged seventy-one years, was seriously injured by a fall at Cincinnati.

The fourth annual meeting of the Ohio State Dental Society began at Cincinnati.

The wife of Joseph Zwick, at Cincinnati, left him suddenly, taking her two children and $1,000.

There is some excitement at Cambridge over the prospect of finding oil and gas in that locality.

Burglars effected an entrance to the residence of Mrs Emaline Cochran, in West Cambridge, and secured $105 in cash. No clew.

Harrison H. Greer has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Knox Mutual Insurance Company, vice William Turner, resigned.

GERMAN SENSATION.

Extracts from the Alleged Diary of the Late Emperor.

THEY READ AS IF AUTHENTIC.

He Tells of the Preliminaries to the French War—Suddenness of the War—Surprise at the Mismanagement of the French. Successive Victories—Sedan—Affecting Account of Emperor Napoleon—The German Princes Debate at Versailles—King William Proclaimed Emperor—Surrender of Paris—The Crown Prince Returns Home.

The sensation of the day in Europe is the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary. Though he was emperor but a short time, this diary goes far to prove that he, more than his father, the noted Emperor Wilhelm, was the real author of German national unity. Appended are the principal portions of the record most interesting to Americans:

July 11, 1870.—Three very serious, scarcely [illegible] Ems, Paris and Sigmaringen to get his instructions. The hereditary prince is [illegible]. The French charge d'affaires, Lesourd, says, in presence of the Spanish minister, nobody being there to treat [illegible].

July 13.—Conversation with Bismarck, who received late at night on the 12th the news that the hereditary prince had renounced, and he therefore [illegible] to be assured [illegible] surprised [illegible] kof had so [illegible] received the news [illegible] tees for [illegible] wanted [illegible] settled [illegible] hereditary [illegible] he would take [illegible] recognize [illegible]. It is stated that [illegible] former [illegible] the affairs of Spain [illegible] great question was [illegible] and France.

July 14.—Confirmation of [illegible] news.

July 15.—Bismarck says [illegible] with Benedetti [illegible] burg to [illegible] The Emperor [illegible] plained with great [illegible] serious [illegible] little [illegible] then [illegible] has become [illegible] strength [illegible] French army [illegible] nothing [illegible].

July 16.—[illegible] formed I shall [illegible] Germany. I have [illegible] task with those [illegible] by no means [illegible] so able an antagonist as the French army will be, which has been so long prepared, and will certainly invade Southern Germany at once.

GERMANY RISES

July 18.—General enthusiasm. Germany rises like one man and will establish her unity.

July 19.—I receive my official appointment. Opening of the reichstag; drive with the king to Charlottenburg on the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise, where we pray for a considerable time, and with very heavy hearts at the tomb of the grandparents. On leaving I said to my father that a fight undertaken under such circumstances must succeed. Quiet afternoon with wife and children.

July 21.—The Duke of Coburg comes from Flume and desires an appointment in a reserve corps or in the [illegible] of the Elbe, eventually on my [illegible].

July 22.—The queen arrives, moved by the enthusiasm on the Rhine. My staff is being organized, the office [illegible] palace; most of the German princes come to offer their services.

July 29.—Carlsruhe. Our chief thought is how, after having obtained peace by battle, to build up Germany in a liberal manner.

July 30.—Departure for Speyer, where our headquarters, at Pfeuffer. Bavarian bivouac, able soldiers, somewhat heavy, but we must lay aside our Prussian eye. In the cathedral, in 1867, the first meeting took place between the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra.

July 31.—Touching service. Moltke telegraphs. I shall, as soon as the troops from Wurtemberg arrive, proceed southward on the left bank and attack, in order to prevent a bridge being erected at Lauterburg. I am not yet able to do that, but everywhere people feel secure again, since the Prussians are there.

Aug. 1.—I have a presentiment that with this war there will arrive an end of battles and bloodshed. For the present, however, my device holds good. "With God, fearless and firmly forward!" My headquarters is so much increasing that I must divide it into two parts, the first of which contains all those [illegible] occupied in service.

Aug. 2.—Order to concentrate my army; the Bavarians are almost ready.

Aug. 3.—Farewell, last bath in the Rhine. [illegible] entirely antiquated, tomorrow [illegible] a fight, today Frederick William [illegible] to be unveiled.

ON THE RHINE.

Aug. 4.—[illegible] Our people make [illegible] guns. I praise to our soldiers as well as to our manner of fighting. Door of the town shut down, town taken, thus a fortified place and the dominating position over the railways and the road to Strasbourg gained. We had [illegible] two divisions, the enemy one, which [illegible] party arrived at night, but he had extraordinary advantages as regards the ground. [illegible] dying and seriously wounded men rose up from the ground, with the greatest effort, to express their delight. The flag of the king's regiment shot through the staff; three flag bearers killed, finally Sergt. Foster, at the head of the storming party, reached the height. I could not help pressing to my lips this banner of victory, which was so gloriously held aloft. On the south slope two camps were captured, consisting of tentes d'abri, with untouched dinner and provisions. Near Gen. Douay's body his little dog was found. The chattering French surgeons knew nothing of the Geneva convention, nor had they bands with the red cross and only cried: "Procurez-nous notre bagage!" The Turcos are real savages. Quarters at Pastor Schafer's at Schweighofen. French soldiers say to me: "Ah! vos soldats Prussiens se battent admirablement."

Aug. 5.—March into France; prosperous villages deserted, afraid of the German cannibals. The frightful aspect of the battlefield becomes more and more horrible; everywhere traces of a hasty retreat. Roggenbach arrives as a major of the Baden Landwehr.

Aug. 6.—Worth. Eighty thousand French. I have 100,000 men. MacMahon's stubborn resistance and his gradual retreat, while fighting, were admirable, but he left me in possession of the ground. I was able to lead the whole; Blumenthal and Gottberg assisted me splendidly, at half-past 4 I was able to announce the victory to the king. The mitrailleuses have undeniably a destructive effect within the narrow limit of the area of shot. The co-operation of southern Germans has been the cement of the different troops; consequences will have an extraordinary bearing, if we only cherish the earnest desire not to let such a moment pass without utilizing it.

Aug 7.—Rest. At Koniggratz the fire was by no means as heavy and as lasting. The zouaves shoot well, the others fire too early and too high. Our helmet has rendered good service. There is great indignation against MacMahon. The emperor is called vieille femme. MacMahon's papers captured. The correspondents of The Gaulois and Figaro, who were made prisoners on top of the steeple of Worth, mention that they are opponents of Ollivier. Among the wounded French there reigns starvation. Fourteen days will have to elapse before the commissariat department is ready. During the battle railway trains containing from sixty to a hundred men, who were sent into the fight without any special guidance, were continually running to Worth.

FRENCH AND GERMANS.

Aug. 8. Advance upon the Vosges; French cuirassiers have shot their officers who led them [illegible] of the breast plates is splendid, an officer of the zouaves who does not know how to write.

Aug. 9.—Quite German impressions, the inhabitants resemble those of the Black Forest; understand no French, which has only been taught there during the last twenty years. The difference of creeds becomes noticeable. It is very noteworthy that the Catholics in Alsace have been saying for a long time that war would break out this very year, and that after the defeat of Germany it would be directed against the Protestants. These remarks are met with daily everywhere.

Aug 10-12.—P[illegible]. The Vosges here resemble the Thuringian forest. The inhabitants are [illegible] strictly Protestant. Everywhere we found pictures [illegible] The [illegible] French [illegible] soldiers before. The [illegible] Quarters [illegible] Freytag is admirable [illegible] with everything [illegible] serving.

Aug 13.—Sarrebourg. Here the German language abruptly ceases.

Aug. 14.—Blamont. The people recover [illegible] The peasants say that [illegible] during the [illegible].

Aug. 15-18.—Nancy. [illegible] great excitement. The [illegible] Orleanists.

Aug. 2[illegible].—Meeting with the king at Pont a Mousson. He is broken down by our losses. [illegible] war [illegible] as of old—clear, decided. Advance upon Paris. Bismarck [illegible] not at all [illegible] conditions are [illegible] the war.

NEARING SEDAN.

Aug. 21.—Vaucouleurs. The castle of [illegible] a ruin, the chapel a wine cellar. The parson relates to us [illegible] by the [illegible] of the Germans through the place in 1814 interest was created for the birthplace of the Maid of Orleans.

Aug. 25.—Steinmetz seems to wish to play [illegible], without any cause. Met the king [illegible] who is firmer now. I put through with difficulty that the iron cross is also to be given to non-Prussians. Varying news about the march of the enemy. Moltke thinks he will get them into a mousetrap. [illegible] writes that abdication is unavoidable, a republic probable. Benedetti's [illegible] in England. Without Bismarck's encouragement he would not have ventured upon such language.

SEDAN.

Sept. 1.—Sedan. Count Bothmer brings the news that Napoleon is said to be in Sedan. [illegible] does not credit it, says, "What should we do with Napoleon if he was made prisoner?" The white flag is hoisted at Sedan. Napoleon is there; Bronsart has spoken to him, to whom he said he would send Gen. Reille. Unsuccessful cheering; it did not correspond to the greatness of the moment; perhaps they were not certain whether it was good fortune after all. An officer from [illegible] arrives, the princes present, with Bismarck, Moltke and Roon, form a circle around the king. I approach his majesty. Reille appears, [illegible], but not without dignity, and [illegible] the following letter:

"Monsieur mon Frere—N'ayant pas pu mourir au milieu de mes troupes, il ne me reste qu'a remettre mon epee entre les mains de Votre Majeste. Je suis de Votre Majeste le bon frere, NAPOLEON."

"Sedan, 1 Septembre, 1870."

After a conversation with Bismarck, Moltke and myself, the king dictates to Hatzfeldt the draft of a reply which is afterward written down by himself. Difficulty in finding writing materials; my writing paper with the stamp of the eagle out of my saddle pouch. The Grand Duke of Weimar gives ink and pen, two cane chairs form the table upon which Gustedt places the pouch of his hussar uniform as a writing desk.

"Monsieur Mon Frere—En regrettant les circonstances dans lesquelles nous nous rencontrons, j'accepte l'epee de Votre Majeste, et je la prie de bien vouloir nommer un de ses officiers, muni de pleins pouvoirs, pour traiter des conditions de la capitulation de l'armee, qui s'est si bravement battue sous vos ordres. De mon cote j'ai designe le general de Moltke a cet effet. Je suis de Votre Majeste le bon frere, GUILLAUME.

"Devant Sedan, 1 Septembre, 1870."

CAPITULATION.

Sept. 2.—The [illegible] "The history of the [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] in a [illegible] near Donchery, Bismarck and Moltke hasten to him, he desires more favorable conditions of capitulation and permission for the departure of the army to Belgium; wishes to see the king. Moltke believes that these are pretexts, thinks he feels himself no longer secure in Sedan and that he is anxious for his wagons and fourgons. Moltke looks for more decent quarters while Bismarck remains in conversation with Napoleon. The king insists upon unconditional surrender of arms, the officers to be free on parole. At 12 o'clock the capitulation is signed. Moltke receives the Iron Cross of the first class. Bismarck comes. They have been talking, while smoking, about everything but politics. I propose Wilhelmshohe as a place of residence for Napoleon and dissuade them from summoning him up to the height in view of the troops, as this would be humiliating. I recommend to the king to ride to Bellevue to meet the emperor. Conference with Bismarck, Roon, Moltke. Through Bavarian [illegible] to Bellevue, where the imperial equipages and fourgons, servants and postilions [illegible] Longjumeau. We are received by Gen. Castelnau. At the entrance of the glass pavilion Napoleon appeared and led the king inside. I closed the doors, in order to remain standing before them. The French officers stepped into the garden, Reille, Achille Murat and Davillers kept me company. The conversation, as the king later on told me, proceeded as follows: The king commenced by saying that since the fortune of war had turned against the emperor and the latter had offered his sword, he had come to ask him what were his intentions at present. Napoleon left his future entirely in the hands of his majesty. The latter replied that he felt sincere sympathy at seeing his opponent in such a situation, especially since it was not unknown to him that the emperor had not found it easy to decide upon war. This remark evidently did Napoleon good, and he assured him with warmth that he had only given way to public opinion when he decided upon war, whereupon the king replied: "That public opinion has taken that direction is, however, the fault of those whom you made your advisers." Coming then to the immediate object of the visit, the king asked whether Napoleon intended now to enter upon any negotiations, which the emperor denied, with the remark that he as a prisoner could have no influence over the government. Upon the further question where the government was, he replied, "In Paris." The king then turned the conversation to the personal situation of the emperor, and offered him Wilhelmshohe as a place of sojourn, which he at once accepted. He seemed especially pleased when his majesty remarked that, for security, he would give him a guard of honor to accompany him across the frontier. When Napoleon, during the further progress of conversation, expressed the supposition that he had had opposed to him the army of Frederick Charles, the king corrected him, saying that it had been I and the crown prince of Saxony. Upon his question where, in that case, Prince Frederick Charles was, the king replied, sharply accentuating his words, "With seven army corps before Metz." With all signs of painful surprise the emperor made a step backward, a nervous twitching was perceptible on his face, for now only it became clear to him that the whole German army had not been opposed to him. The king praised the bravery of the French army, which praise the emperor willingly confirmed, though adding that it lacked the discipline which distinguished our army so much. The Prussian artillery, he said, was the first of the world, and his troops had not been able to resist our fire. The conversation may have lasted a good quarter of an hour before they came out again. The king's high, noble figure curiously contrasted with the small, stout figure of the emperor. When the latter saw me he [illegible] his hand to me, while [illegible] driving [illegible] tears [illegible] running down his cheeks. Full of gratitude he mentioned to me the words I had spoken of the magnanimous manner in general with which the king had met him. I, of course, replied in the same sense, and asked him whether he had obtained some night's rest, whereupon he told me that the anxiety for his [illegible] had prevented him to find sleep. When I expressed my regret that the war had taken so sanguinary a character he replied that it was, unfortunately, only too true and the more horrible [illegible] on n'a pas voulu la guerre." Of the empress and his son he had received no news for the last eight days, and asked to be permitted to send a cipher to them. We took farewell, shaking hands. Boyen and Lynar accompanied him. His suite looked [illegible] in brand new uniforms by the side of ours, which were worn out by the war.

Sept. 3.—Donchery. Bismarck visits me. We keep Alsace under German administration, for federation or empire. The idea of the empire was scarcely mentioned; I perceived that he was only conditionally in favor of it, and took good care not to press, although I am persuaded that it must come to it, the development tends in that direction and cannot come more favorably than through this victory.

Sept. 6.—Rheims. Quarters at Werle (Clicquot), where I exceptionally give champagne, on other occasions such liquors are [illegible] served by me on the field. [illegible] the desire for peace, we find everywhere rare against Paris; this [illegible] actually [illegible] a distinction between [illegible] cats and [illegible]; they [illegible] we walk around [illegible] escort. "[illegible] jamais on se hasarder ainsi."

Sept. 8.—France is now forever our natural enemy; therefore it is our duty to weaken it. The possession of Alsace renders easier for us the extension of the strategical line of our advance, which hitherto was so much restricted.

Sept. 12-14.—Alsace-Lorraine, imperial territory without a dynasty; the question is how to detach them from the great French empire, but at the same time to let them feel that they are members of a great state and not condemned to join the small state nuisance. Russell (Times correspondent) has disappeared without a trace, has gone direct to England; wrote much already in his carriage. Roggenbach proposes to utilize the time in order to introduce, by our influence, decentralization into France.

Sept. 19.—Paris surrounded; Versailles will first capitulate, being glad to be protected against the mob; Sevres asks us to quarter troops there.

Sept. 20.—At Versailles in the prefecture; the news from Bavaria is good. When looking at the state apartments, in which so much misfortune for Germany was decided upon and in which the derision of her downfall is figuratively pictured, I harbor the firm hope that just here the restoration of emperor and empire will be celebrated.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Sept 28.—Strasbourg capitulates. I write to the king to do all that is possible for the restoration of the cathedral, the library, etc.

Sept. 30.—To Ferrieres; favorable news from Delbruck, to Bismarck's surprise. I approach his majesty with the empire question which is coming up; he considers it as not being in prospect at all and quotes in support the remark of Du Bois-Reymond that imperialism had broken down, so that in Germany there could only be a king of Prussia and [illegible] the Germans. I prove, in contradiction to this, that the three kings urge [illegible] supremacy by means of the empire, and say that the ancient imperial and royal crown of a thousand years had nothing to do with modern imperialism, and finally his resistance becomes weaker.

Oct. 2.—Queen Victoria, who has been following our actions with touching sympathy, has telegraphed to his majesty in order to admonish him to magnanimity with regard to Favre's efforts to make peace, without, however, being able to propose a practical means.

Oct. 3.—Gen. Burnside comes from Paris, looks clever, speaks so openly that Blumenthal and I believe that he is not without a mission from the men in power; they desire peace, but no cession of territory. Favre, however, has told him that France now, after having been conquered, will have to submit to the loss of Alsace, but the government in power could not act on its own responsibility in this matter, because their consenting to our demands would result in their deposition.

Oct. 5.—His majesty arrives with his immense headquarters. The mass of carriages is incredible, as even Schneider and Stieber have their own.

Oct. 6.—The fountains play. The king, to the great astonishment of the people, walks unharmed among them.

Oct. 10.—Beginning of the siege. Delbruck arrives. Bavaria will agree to the conditions for entering the North German Confederacy, only reserving her army and diplomatic service.

Oct. 14.—Stosch relates that Boyer came yesterday evening to Versailles. He proposes to treat about free retreat of the army at Metz, to allow Bazaine to make an attempt at a restoration. Bismarck will use him to hold in his hand every means that may lead to a peaceful solution.

Oct. 18.—This celebration of my birthday reminds me particularly of the solemnity of the task that I shall some day have to solve in German politics, for I hope for the future to see no more wars and that this may be my last campaign.

Oct. 25.—The South German ministers dine with me. Mittnacht is considered the most able. In a private audience that he sought he expressed himself favorably; so did Suckow. Bray spoke yesterday to Bismarck concerning the imperial dignity, but he said that an upper house where kings and lords should sit together was an impossibility, so that already on this question there is a hitch between the emperor and the unity.

Oct. 27.—Metz surrenders, but France tries everything to deliver Paris, although Podbieski has already proved it to be impossible.

NEW HONORS FOR "OUR FRITZ" AND THE RED PRINCE.

Oct. 29.—Telegram from Friedrich Karl—"Congratulate Sir General Field Marshal!" An hour and a half later I receive my nomination. Moltke is made a count.

Oct. 30.—Thiers arrives and meets the imposing reserves of the guard. He evades politics until he has been into Paris. Confusion of Bavarian negotiations; the orders come from the Bavarian Alps. The Berlin civilians, in their warm chambers, demand the bombardment of Paris.

Nov. 1.—Dalwigk had today a conference with all the German envoys to win over Bavaria to the idea of a German empire with a responsible ministry and a state or upper house, but no result, because Bray particularly claimed that these questions had already been discussed with Delbruck in Munich, but had fallen owing to Prussia's opposition.

TURCOS AND UHLANS.

Nov. 2.—Bismarck reports his negotiations with Thiers. He had said that twenty-eight days were necessary to elect a "Constituante," during that time he wants a truce and "ravitaillement," to which we should contribute. To Bismarck's question about corresponding offers, Thiers, astonished, laid stress on the chance through the constituante of meeting a legal government. At the refusal of a ravitaillement he made the exclamation: "Mais nous aurione donc alors la capitulation au milieu de l'armistice." When Bismarck blamed the employment of Turcos, he answered "Mais vous vous servez donc tout de meme des Uhlans!"

Nov. 3.—Thiers sends his propositions in writing. Three weeks would not suffice to procure the cattle necessary for the supply of Paris. Reinforcements must be sent against the masses that gather on the Loire. The king does not yet consent. Delbruck thinks that such an ally as Bavaria cannot at the present moment be compelled by force to unite with us, but I contend that we do not know our strength, and that in this memorable moment of the world's history what we really want should come to pass, only, God knows, we do not know what we want, and who is there that puts his whole soul into it?

Nov. 10.—Note to Bismarck of the way our press treats England.

Nov. 11.—Bismarck sends Abeken, who wears a tall beard, to answer my note. He is sorry for the tone of our press toward England and has so [illegible]; has also written [illegible] same effect. Bismarck is [illegible]; his notes and what he writes are so long drawn that they cannot be read. He has lately presented an epistle of eighty pages, which nobody has the time to go through.

Nov. 12.—The sentinel will not allow me to pass into the villa Stern, as his orders allow of no exceptions. Ledochowski wants to know if the pope would find a refuge in Prussia. Bismarck would consider it an enormous mistake of Pio Nono to leave Rome, but his sojourn in Germany might do good, as a look on the Romish priests might cure the Germans. The king and myself are decidedly opposed to it.

THE BLACK SEA TREATY VIOLATED.

Nov. 14.—Odo Russell is expected, the Russian renunciation is confirmed, it is related that Palmerston told Brunnow in 1856, as the convention was signed, that it would not last ten years.

Nov. 16.—Conversation with Bismarck regarding the German question, he wants to see it finished, but, shrugging his shoulders, explains the difficulties; what are we going to do with the South Germans? Did I wish to threaten them? I answer: "Yes, it has no danger, let us be firm and commanding, and you will find that I was right to claim that they are not conscious enough of their own power." Bismarck would not hear of any threats, and said that, even if it came to extremes, no threats should be made [illegible] that would throw them into the arms of Austria. Thus when he entered on his post he was firmly resolved to bring on a war between Prussia and Austria, but was careful then not to mention it to the king too soon and until he thought the proper time had come. So even in the present must it be left to time to develop the German question. I answered that such delay did not please me, who represented the future; it is not necessary to use force; we can without fear see if Bavaria and Wurtemberg will dare to join Austria. Nothing would be easier than to let those German princes here present proclaim the emperor and also to accept a constitution in accordance with the just demands of the German people. This would produce a pressure that kings would not be able to resist. Bismarck retorted that none but myself held these views. I answered that I knew very well that his position was sufficient in itself to make his majesty, too, refuse his consent. Bismarck thought that my opinions were liable to have a bad effect. His opinion was that the crown prince should not express such opinions. I objected immediately and most firmly against being in such a way told to hold my mouth. Especially in such a question of the future I considered it my duty to leave nobody in doubt about my opinion, and besides, did it only belong to his majesty to tell me about what subjects I could speak or not. Was I not considered old enough to have an opinion of my own? Bismarck answered if the crown prince commands he would act in accordance therewith. I protested against it, as I did not have any command over him, to which he said he would willingly retire in favor of any one I thought more proper to conduct the business but until then he must affirm his principles and act according to his best knowledge of the circumstances and to his conscience. We then treated of minor questions, and at last I remarked that I might have been too quick, but it could not be expected that [illegible] indifferent [illegible] by a moment of such importance in the world's history.

Nov. 17.—Delbruck goes to the opening of the reichstag in Berlin; he is not discouraged and believes that our tactics of ignoring the Bavarians for the last fourteen days have brought good fruits, as they have asked to have the negotiations reopened.

Nov. 19.—Odo Russell arrived; his first impression of Bismarck is favorable; he is my old, esteemed, amiable friend from Rome, 1862.

Nov. 20.—Bavaria gives in.

Nov. 23.—Moment of exciting combinations. Moltke always expounds the situation with the greatest clearness, yea, sobriety, has always thought of and foreseen everything, and always hits the nail on the head, but Roon's shrugging of shoulders and spitting and Podbielski's Olympian calmness often influence the king.

Nov. 24.—Last night Bavaria did sign.

Nov. 25.—Bismarck urges bombardment; Blumenthal shows the foolishness of a bombardment that could only reach the forts, that would have to be taken by trenches and assaults. We would have to lodge there under the effective fire of the enemy, and thence proceed to attack the strongly fortified enceinte, and lastly the city. Bismarck has made known that if the princes fail soon to offer the imperial crown, it will be impossible to prevent the reichstag longer than till at latest the middle of next week making that offer.

BERLIN WANTS EXTREME MEASURES.

Nov. 28.—Berlin is crazy on bombardment. Mrs. v. B. points me out as the guilty one. All right. I will certainly not commence until we get all our ammunition. We could long ago have started shooting, but would soon have been compelled to cease for want of ammunition. The campaign vagabonds, that take part in the war, without responsibility and without knowledge, say that our batteries can only be placed so that they do not reach the quarters of the working people, who decide the issue. I offer every one who talks thus to take the command.

Dec. 6.—Odo Russell says Bismarck is in favor of an alliance with England.

Dec. 12.—Pfalzburg surrenders, for the first time in its history. We telegraph to the Bavarian king to send off the documents he so long time has had in his hands.

Dec. 14.—Anniversary of death of Prince Albert. I remember how he always told me they had to give up the thought of ever playing an important role without Germany's assistance.

Dec. 17.—Through the master of the ceremonies of Prince Karl I got the news that tomorrow his majesty gives a dinner for the representatives of the reichstag. Bismarck says the king will before that receive them. Count Perpoucher says to Adalbert, "No doubt this imperialism is not to be put on for every day, only on great court festivals and celebrations," to which Adalbert answers, "If the king were to make you a duke would you only carry the title on extra occasions?"

FIRST IMPERIAL CEREMONY.

Sunday, Dec. 18. Touched by the reception; full of dignity and worth; the sermon by Roggo showed me the importance given to the reception. Princes and generals asked me to be allowed to be present. After the sermon I told the king. He seemed astonished, and said after a while that if anybody wanted to be present he had no objection. All were present, although the king expressed surprise at it. Luitpold was absent, and at the last moment the royal adjutants were ordered. His mjesty took his position in the main salon of the center palace, the princes of the royal house to the right, the reigning princes to the left. Simson's masterly speech drew plenteous tears from my eyes. In fact, not an eye was dry after the reading of the address. The response of the king was then made, with many pauses, as he does not now see to read well without glasses, but he also stopped from emotion several times. Then followed the presentation of the deputies. During the whole ceremony Mont Valerien was thundering. Outside everything was light. The king was afterward cheerful, seemed easier and satisfied. The future position of the royal family is yet undecided. "Imperial highness" decidedly does not please me.

Dec. 28.—Letter from the king of the Belgians expressing much sympathy for the emperor and empire, and great expectations from them. He sees in it the restoration of order and sense of justice, and calls its opportunities "verily glorious."

Dec. 31.—The king declares he desires no official proclamation to-morrow because Bavaria has not yet consented, but Delbruck announces that the printed constitution of the empire will appear in Berlin to-night, and, thus taking effect to-morrow, will proclaim emperor and empire.

1871.

Jan. 1.—The king greets me serenely and affectionately, wishing that it may be permitted me to live to reap the peaceful fruit of our present labors. He could hardly expect that Germany's unity would last when so few of its princes think and act as it had been desirable and so little followed the noble example of the grand duke.

Jan. 4.—First day of bombardment. What will the sages in Berlin say when, after a fortnight, still all remains as it was? Werder is in difficult situation. Although personally I am disinclined to war, yet in this energetic struggle I must taste it all. My unwillingness to the bloody work is, however, well known—yet, I am blamed, as to my quiet satisfaction I notice, because wherever I may consistent with duty I let mercy and mildness prevail.

Jan. 8.—The burning questions are: Treatment of a conquered Paris, armistice and peace negotiations.

Jan. 13.—Conference between Bismarck and Moltke at my place; lively discussion; the laconic Moltke grows eloquent.

Jan. 15.—Werder asks if it would not be better to raise the siege of Belfort, as he thinks he can defend Elsass anyhow. Moltke read this, and added, with ice cold, imperturbable quiet, "Your majesty may please allow us to tell Gen. Werder to stay where he is and to defeat the enemy where he finds him." Moltke seemed to me admirable beyond praise, in a second had he dispatched the whole business. His answer to Trochu concerning the hospitals was: "We will spare them as soon as we are near enough to discern them." The king at last agrees to the proclamation on the 18th in the "Salle des glaces," but will have nothing to do with the preparations.

Jan. 16.—Werner's victory in the defensive. Manteuffel advances.

Jan. 17.—In the afternoon at the king's quarters a conference with Bismarck, Schleinitz and myself, for three hours in overheated room, concerning title, succession of the crown, etc. In consultation about the title Bismarck confesses that already at the conference concerning the constitution the Bavarian envoys had objected to the "emperor of Germany," and that he at last to soothe them, "without, however, previously to ask his majesty," had agreed on "German Emperor." This title displeased the king as well as myself, but in vain. Bismarck tried to prove that "Emperor of Germany" inferred a territorial power over the empire that we did not exert, while "German Emperor" was the natural consequence of "Imperator Romanus." We had to give in, but in common parlance "of Germany" he used the address be, "Your Imperial and Royal Majesty." As we thus confess not to possess any territorial power over the empire, so is the wearer of the crown and his heir in a certain measure taken out of the royal Prussian family. When, however, during the consultation it was decided that our family should remain in their present position the king expressed his desire that they should be placed on an equal footing with the imperial families. Nothing was decided on this point, and the decision deferred till the peace or the coming coronation.

Jan. 18.—The task for me and my wife has grown twice as difficult, but therefore it is twice as welcome, because I do not shrink at difficulties, and also because I do feel that I do not lack cheerful courage to undertake the work dauntlessly and persistently, and lastly because I am convinced that not in vain was I in my thirtieth-fortieth year called upon to make the most important resolutions, and, braving face to face its dangers, carry them to a successful issue. The aspirations of our forefathers in years gone by, the dreams of German poetry, are now fulfilled and crowned [illegible] the dross of the holy Roman empire, [illegible] name and [illegible] sixty years [illegible] reformed in head and members. The good news of Werder's victory at Chenebier eases the king.

THE EMPEROR PROCLAIMED.

The announcement of the court marshal was: "The festival of the order ceremonial commences," etc. As the command, "Helmets off for prayer," was forgotten, I gave it myself in a loud voice. The "plain prayer" consisted in a condemnation of Louis XIV, and in a historic religious essay on the portent of the 18th of January. After his majesty had read a short allocution to the German sovereigns Bismarck came forward and read in a monotonous, nay business like, manner, the "Allocution to the German people." At the words, "Enlarger of the kingdom," I observed a trembling in the whole assembly, who, however, remained silent all the time. Now the Grand Duke of Baden advanced, with his natural, quiet dignity, and cried aloud: "Long live his imperial majesty, the Emperor William!" I bent a knee before the emperor and kissed his hand. He raised me up and embraced me with great emotion. At dinner his majesty told me that now I was to be spoken to as "imperial highness," even though he did not yet know my title. In the evening all the princes were entertained by me. The people in Versailles had the idea that the king had been proclaimed emperor of France. The first address as "imperial highness" literally frightened me.

Jan. 23.—In the evening session a cabinet order concerning my title, immaterial compared with its inner meaning. I only now feel a real German; know no more distinction between Bavarians, Badeners and whatever name the inhabitants of the thirty-three countries of the fatherland may have, but will in nowise interfere with their internal affairs or destroy their particularities. May all Germans consider me and my wife as theirs and not as North German intruders!

In the afternoon Favre arrives and alights at Bismarck's.

Jan. 24.—Greatest excitement. Bismarck reports in a conference with his majesty, at which Moltke, Roon and myself are present, that Favre will conclude an armistice, deliver the forts and surrender their arms. He admits that in Paris they are famished and qu'une sedition a eclata. Trochu has retired and is only president de la defense. Favre is afraid to return, and eats at Bismarck's supper like a hungry wolf. We were ordered not to reveal anything, but Bismarck, in returning, whistled "Halali," which was hint enough for Lehndorff.

Jan. 25.—Favre is here again. He eats, according to Bismarck, a dinner for three, and is said yesterday to have carried fattened geese away with him.

Jan. 26.—Conference at his majesty's for an armistice till Feb. 19, excepting the "Jura" demarcation line of ten kilometres. The forts are surrendered, with exception of Vincennes, which is a state prison. Before the end of the armistice the Germans are not to enter Paris, which angers the king, but it cannot be done otherwise, as no one can guarantee security to strangers on account of the rage of the Parisians.

Jan. 27.—Today William's thirteenth birthday. May he become a brave, righteous, true and good man, a real, genuine German, who without prejudices carries onward the work now begun. God be praised that between us there is a simple, good and cordial feeling that I strive to preserve, so that he always may think of us as his best friends! The thought is really oppressing when we consider what expectations already now are centered on that child and how great is my responsibility to the Fatherland for his education, while family and rank considerations, Berlin court life and many other things make his education such a difficult task. Favre is here again, accompanied by Beaufort d'Hautpoul, who is tipsy and overdoes it [illegible] so that consultations are difficult and Favre ashamed. When the enemy's outposts on the Sevre bridge got notice of the purpose of Favre's journey, officers and soldiers right away danced a "cancan" with each other on the bridge.

Jan. 30.—Visited Valerien; the cannon are turned on Paris, the Frenchmen without hesitation [illegible] the mines. Favre is thoroughly [illegible]. Gambetta has secured millions, as we hear from Oppenheim, bankers.

Feb. 2.—Bismarck says it seems to him as though he were in the French service, as every Frenchman comes to him to get advice.

Feb. 6.—Rumor that at home they are thinking of [illegible] to us, which at once dissuade. The Grand Duke of Baden proposes that the German princes present the emperor [illegible] of the "Proclamation of the Empire." Werner was present on the [illegible].

Feb. 8.—Bismarck finds Favre moderate and of [illegible], but so unskilled in business [illegible] that the most important answers [illegible] for days because he forgets half of them.

Feb. 14.—Cardinal Bonnechose, archbishop of Rouen, visits me. Highly educated, frank; having [illegible] looked around to find if his chaplain in the next room could hear him, starts the question of contribution, and speaks then of the pope's situation. He hopes, [illegible] the establishment of the empire, the [illegible] may regain the absolutely necessary territory to reduce Italy to Lombardy and Venice, to reinstate the king of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Russia would see to the first, Austria the latter, while Germany, through her emperor, would keep down the revolution, thus doing a good service to France, where otherwise, without doubt, anarchy would be let loose at the departure of our troops. To my question how all this could be done, he answered through a congress. A convert himself, he speaks kindly about the Protestants.

Feb. 17.—With Eulenburg, Mischke, Winterfeld and Hanau to Orleans, see there Dupanloup before he goes to the constituante; old, polite gentleman, but too many phrases.

Feb. 20.—Back again. Thiers is here.

Feb. 21.—I think Metz may be given up. Bismarck is of my opinion, but fears that his opinion will not prevail against the demands of the military. A coronation would only deflower the 18th of January.

THIERS' PROPOSALS.

Feb. 22.—I receive Thiers. He affirms that France longs for peace, but the Parisians make it a point that the capital be not entered, he fears excesses and demonstrations. As for cession of territory Elsass is already hard to lose, but no Frenchman would consent to the loss of Lothringen, six milliards were an impossibility. He lays the main guilt of the war on Napoleon, speaks harshly about Gambetta—the freely elected constituante would be the true voice of the people. Flattering words about the reputation I have won in France, appreciates that the emperor lives in the "prefecture," and leaves the castle to his relatives. He spoke with little modulation of voice, with much good tact, fluently, without mannerism and phrases. When I spoke he looked at me with beaming, ingenious eyes, straight and scrutinizingly, through large, clear spectacles. His appearance is that of a hardy capitalist.

Feb. 25.—Arriving at the usual council, I am immediately asked by the king what I think of the incredible result of yesterday's negotiations that lasted into the night. As I looked at him in astonishment and said nobody had taken it upon himself to give me information, he would hardly believe me. Thiers would not consent to Bismarck's demand for Luxemburg, wherefore the alternative was put to have Metz or Belfort, Bismarck deciding for Metz; Thiers spoke a great deal, till at last Bismarck lost his temper, and even went so far as to address him in German. Thiers complained of cruelty; Bismarck, that they sent to him an old man, thus compelling him to restrain himself. Bray, Mittnacht and Jolly could not sufficiently praise Bismarck's superiority. Thiers' want of business knowledge put him constantly at a disadvantage. Our successes are enormous, as even Russell concedes.

Feb. 26.—Signature. The emperor brings the news that after negotiating the whole day at 5 o'clock it was signed. Embraces me, Moltke and Roon. When I expressed to Bismarck my surprise at not being informed, he excuses himself by the late hour and the total exhaustion of his officers. He confesses that his fear of not being able to justify to the army the giving up of Metz was the main reason for his insisting on this fortress.

Feb. 28.—I am to command the parade of 40,000 men at Longchamps, where in 1867 the great French parade was held that was followed by Berezowski's murderous assault.

March 1.—The Empress Eugenie telegraphs the emperor in the name of all mothers and children not to let his troops enter Paris on account of the unavoidable bloodshed.

March 2.—Ratification. Favre telegraphed early and then came himself, but as Bismarck was in bed he was not admitted. The emperor deplores that the guard regiments are not to enter the city, but Moltke and Roon advise strict adherence to the stipulations. I rode with the grand duke in the entirely deserted Bois de Boulogne. We lost our way, and found ourselves suddenly at the Arc de l'Etoile. We decided to enter Paris. We passed the Champs Elysees, that was thronged with soldiers and citizens. The women were in mourning, but still curious; the statues of the city had crape on, other things as usual.

March 3.—Bleichroder on the business ignorance of the French. Bismarck very cool toward Rothschild, who first addresses him in French.

March 5.—I try to win Bismarck's good will for Roggenbach's being made governor of Elsass, but failed entirely.

March 7.—Ferrieres. Not even the greatest foolishness can now unmake what has been done. I doubt the sincerity for a liberal development of the empire and believe that only a new time—that begins with me—will see it. Such experiences as I, for the last ten years, have had cannot have been in vain.

March 8.—Promenade with Stosch. Bismarck is to be made a prince, Moltke field marshal. Napoleon covertly seeks to approach us, sues for mitigation of the peace conditions on condition of a united war on England.

March 11.—Instead of the emperor to Rouen. In Amiens I meet the brave Goben.

March 12.—Start for home after nearly nine months' separation.

HISTORY.

THE QUESTIONS OF "TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP"

Concerning the Ohio Canal, Fully Answered.

The best authority to be consulted on the subject of the questions asked by "Tuscarawas township" is Chase's Statistics, vol. 1, page 14, and the following pages of the preliminary history of Ohio, where the following will be found:

"As early as 1817 a resolution on the subject of canal navigation between Lake Erie and the Ohio river was introduced into the legislature. At the same session resolutions were passed in consequence of a letter from De Witt Clinton to the governor, declaring as to the utility and practicability of the canal projected by the State of New York from the Hudson to Lake Erie, and promising the aid of Ohio in the prosecution of that work. In 1819 the subject of the Ohio canal again attracted the attention of the legislature, but nothing was done until the following session. Governor Ethan Allen Brown then communicated to the legislature such information as he had gathered up from his personal observation and the representations of others, and suggested a mode for obtaining the funds required for the enterprise. Shortly afterwards an act was passed providing for the appointment of three canal commissioners, who were to employ a competent engineer and assistants for the purpose of surveying the route of the canal. The action of the commissioners was made to depend on the acceptance by congress of a proposition on behalf of the State for the donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. In consequence of this restriction nothing was accomplished for two years. In 1822 the subject was referred to a committee of the house of representatives. This committee recommended the employment of an engineer and submitted various observations to illustrate the importance and feasibility of the work. A bill was also reported authorizing the governor to employ an approved practical engineer to survey and examine the country between the Ohio and the lake and appointing seven commisisoners whose duty it should be to cause the country to be examined and estimates made in order to ascertain the practicability and comparative expense of four several routes, namely: from Sandusky bay; from the Maumee river; from the mouth of Cuyahoga or Black river; and from the mouth of Grand river, by the Mahoning, to the Ohio. The commissioners were required to report at the next session of the legislature, and six thousand dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses to be incurred.

"This bill and the report of the committee were drawn by M. T. Williams, Esq., and display great ability, thorough knowledge of the subject and enlightened zeal. Under this act James Geddes, of New York, an experienced and skillful engineer, was employed to make the necessary examinations and surveys. At the ensuing session of the legislature, the commissioners reported that the construction of a canal by either route indicated at the preceding session had been found practicable, and asked for further time to enable them to ascertain the comparative advantage of each. Upon receiving the report the legislature passed an act authorizing the commissioners to make further examination and apply for and receive from the proprietors of land on the route of the canal donations of land to aid in its construction; to appoint two of their number acting commissioners, with a fixed compensation; and to ascertain whether loans could be obtained in behalf of the State, for the construction of the canal. Four thousand dollars were appropriated to the object of the act, and the commissioners were required to keep regular accounts and report to the next General Assembly."

"Tuscarawas Township" could have been fully answered by saying that the legislature, after referring the subject to various committees, appointing a board of canal commissioners, and getting their reports and estimates of Judge Bates, of New York, a most competent engineer, upon the estimates presented to him in February, 1825, passed "an act to provide for the internal improvement of Ohio by navigable canals." Under that act the canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, was built at a cost of about five millions of dollars. The board of canal commissioners consisted of Alfred Kelley, of Cleveland; Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati; Benjamin Tappan, of Steubenville, Thomas Worthington, of Chillicothe; John Johnson, of Piqua, Miami county; Nathan Beasley, whose residence is not recollected, and ex-Governor Brown. The acting commissioners were Micajah T. Williams and Alfred Kelly. A loan of one million dollars was made, under the last act in the city of New York, from a capitalist by the name of Rathbone, and work was commenced by the breaking of ground on Licking summit in 1825, De Witt Clinton, then governor of New York, removing the first shovelful of earth.

On the passage of the act of 1825, three commissioners of the canal fund were appointed, who were: Ebenezer Buckingham, of Zanesville, Samuel F. McCracken, of Lancaster, and Daniel Kilgore, of Cadiz, or Simon Perkins, of Trumbull.

On receiving the communication of "Tuscarawas Township," THE INDEPENDENT referred it to citizen Robert H. Folger, whose library and memory furnished the above facts. The senator from Stark who voted for the act of February, 1825, was John Augustine; the members of the house of representatives were James W. Lathrop and Samuel Coulter, both of Canton. Such was deemed the importance of the measure that every member of the house of representatives, consisting of seventy two, was in his seat when the vote was taken on the final passage of the act of 1825, and the vote in its favor was unanimous In the senate but one member was absent, thirty five members being present and voting for the measure. In 1817 Thomas Worthington was governor; in 1819, Ethan Allen Brown, and in 1825 Jeremiah Morrow, who was also a member of the first constitutional convention, in 1802 from Hamilton county Almost simultaneously with the passage of the internal improvement act was the passage of the common school act, which laid the foundation for the present magnificent school system of Ohio.

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Who Can Tell?

MR. EDITOR: Please answer the following: At what time was the act of the Legislature of Ohio passed entitled "An act to improve the State by the building of Canals." I have not, I think, got the title of the act correctly, but have it substantially. Who were the members from this county to the senate and house of representatives, when and where was ground first broken for the construction of the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth, and what portion of the canal was first navigable, who were the canal commissioners that were first elected by the legislature, or appointed by the Governor, and what was the cost of the building of the Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth? Your historical writer can doubtless furnish the information called for.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP.

FROM THE CENTENNIAL STATE.

Interesting Extracts From Personal Correspondence.

A gentleman of this city furnishes THE INDEPENDENT with the following extract of a letter from Denver:

"I saw Neil Kelley a few weeks since. He then contemplated a visit to Massillon to attend the wedding of his sister Lizzie. George Kelley lives a few miles west of here. Frank Kelley has a drug store in this city, and Clarence McLain is living at Cororado Springs, seventy miles south of here. We are now having delightful weather, such as you doubtless have in Ohio. Denver has grown from thirty-five thousand inhabitants to ninety thousand since I came here. New blocks are going up five and six stories high, and one eight story block is now being contracted for. The west is a marvel even to those who live here. Values increase so rapidly that one almost becomes scared at the rapid advances, and queries when the rapid growth will stop. The political excitement does not run very high here, as Colorado is Republican by about eight thousand majority, which would be equal to fifty thousand in Ohio."

When Berkley, bishop of Cologne, wrote,

"Westward the star of empire takes its way,
The four acts already past.
The fifth shall close its empire and the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last,"

he little thought just what the march of empire really was. It has now called a halt on the shore of the Pacific, and China and Japan on the eastern coast of Asia are our western boundary. The Bishop wrote better than he knew."

The above extract is full of ideas tersely expressed by one gentleman writing to another, and not intended for publication, but which is full of interest to those who are going West "to grow up with the country.

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Concerning Streets.

MR. EDITOR:—Now and then you have something to say concerning the muddy streets of Massillon. Country roads when repaired in best style are handsomely rounded up from the sides to the centre; and where necessary, on account of the soft, yielding nature of the soil, an addition of gravel is laid, and thus by annual repairs the way may gradually be raised above the level of the fields on either side. We are all glad to drive over high and dry roads, and between open fields their elevation above the general level of the country is no detriment to the adjacent property. But, Mr. Editor, is this the course to be pursued with the streets; in a city where the curbings are fixed, fixed as a guide by which to regulate street grades, where sidewalks are laid, homes and places of business are built? For several years of late the height of our streets have been gradually raised by the above mentioned process, until in many localities they overtop the curbings. This disfigurement of their proportions is not all, for on these unsightly elevations stone crossings are placed, and they even are raised a little above the height of the streets; the result is that in heavy rains muddy water, instead of being discharged in the gutters prepared to receive it, it is poured over the sidewalks, walks that were constructed for the purpose of giving the people neat, clean, dry footways.

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Americans are breaking down under high pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are losing nerve force. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues, and by its gentle operative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. 4

MRS. WETMORE'S COURAGE.

The Wife of the son of an Old Massillonian Refuses to Meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A special cable dispatch to the New York World contains an account of the "snubbing" of the Prince of Wales by Mrs. Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island. The Prince caught a glimpse of Mrs. Wetmore one morning and decided that he would honor her with an acquaintance, and caused the following invitation to be written by his friend, Mrs. Potter:

MY DEAR MRS. WETMORE:—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, would be glad to have the pleasure of your company at luncheon at Ritter's to-day. If you come for me at a quarter of 1 we will go around together. Yours cordially. CORA URQUHARDT POTTER.

But Mrs. Wetmore is thoroughly American, and, as her reply shows, objected to this princely fashion of "picking up." Here is her reply:

MY DEAR MRS. POTTER:—I cannot accept the invitation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to luncheon, as conveyed through you. Yours truly,

EDITH WETMORE.

Mrs. Wetmore is the daughter-in-law of Mr. Wetmore, whom all the old residents remember as an active partner in the old firm of Wetmore, Binny & Fay, who flourished here half a century ago.

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Some Facts and Figures Which Democrats Dare Not Publish.

No Democratic newspaper has as yet made a decent pretense of telling the whole truth concerning pension matters, and more particularly private pension bills passed upon by various administrations. The most common comparison made by journals of that party is between the number of such bills signed by Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur and those signed by Grover Cleveland. The continued dragging of Garfield's name into the controversy is in itself a gross deception, as his life was not spared long enough to his country to permit a single pension bill to be submitted for his consideration During the twenty-four years of Republican administration, from Lincoln to Arthur, there were but eight vetoes of pension bills. These were all made by President Grant Five of them were made because the beneficiaries had already been allowed at the pension office a better stipend than they could secure under the bills. During the terms of Grant and succeeding Republican presidents the house of representatives was Democratic with the exception of two years, and allowed pension legislation to accumulate and refused to pass much that was worthy Before Grover Cleveland came into office there were modifications of the pension laws that extended the benefits of the system, and the Democratic party dropped its hold back policy

The real question is not on how many bills Cleveland has signed, for we take the ground that all disabled and deserving veterans are entitled to recompense, but on how many he has vetoed or disapproved. The record shows that during the first three sessions of congress he vetoed 171 bills, with others to hear from. It also shows that up to the 1st of August he had refused to sign 157 bills which he permitted to become laws by toleration. The presumption concerning the latter is that the applicants had such influence that, while he would not endorse their claims, he dare not openly deny them. This is further proof of the innate moral cowardice of the man.

Ina much as he refused to sign these bills he certainly did not approve of them, so the record of disapproval is 171 vetoes plus 157 unsigned bills, making in all a total of 328 disapprovals from incompleted returns of three years. This, in comparison with the Republican record of eight vetoes in twenty-four years, cuts a sorry figure, and the comparison is still worse when it is remembered that five of the eight Republican vetoes were made for the pensioner's benefit. The record of twenty-four years' Republican administration is three actual vetoes. The record of a trifle over three years of Democratic administration is 171 vetoes and 157 disapprovals. These figures are absolutely correct and can be verified by the records. No Democratic paper dare publish them and then assert that Cleveland, the man who hired a substitute and turned his back on the exercises of Decoration day, is a friend to the veteran or his cause.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

She could walk as well as ever.

I have used Salvation Oil for rheumatism in the feet and after several applications was entirely relieved of pain and could walk as well as ever. Mrs. Ann R. Watkins, 30 Cumberland St., Baltimore, Md.

Charlie Mitchell, who will accompany Rowell to this country as his trainer, wants to fight with Dempsey before returning to England.

According to the report of the department of agriculture, the present average rate of monthly wages for farm labor in the United States is $18.24 without board, and $12.25 with board.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Schaefer's challenge to play any man any game of billiards for five hundred dollars a side, or more, has been accepted by Slosson. Daly has also signified his willingness to bet five hundred dollars that he can beat Schaefer at cushion carroms.

Rowell, Littlewood, and other English pedestrians are coming to this country to enter the walking match which will take place in New York next month.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. It's wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles bae brought out out many imitations. It restores many debilitated nerve tissues, restoring the force lost by sickdess, mental work, or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle. 3

The League season closed in Boston and New York with Saturday's games.

They Want to Know.

MR. EDITOR:—Residents of West Tremont street would like to know why they are compelled to lay pavements in front of their property, while no work of the kind is being done by the board of education on that street. Property owners both east and west of the school grounds have put down good flag paving, and naturally object to having a strip some three hundred feet in length left unpaved. The rumor is afloat that the board of education has decided not to make the improvement, this fall at least, notwithstanding they were notified by the council to have the work completed within a specified time. The same citizens are a little anxious about the street crossings between Jarvis avenue and the canal. Heretofore they have considered themselves fortunate when the street commissioner, at rare intervals, dumped a cart load of ashes in the mud at the intersection of streets, but now think they are entitled to crossing that will more nearly correspond with the pavements they have laid.

TREMONT.

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Tourists to Yellowstone Park next season might encounter a Northwestern blizzard. If they are wise men they will take a supply of the famous Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The new wire nails are becoming very popular. One Pittsburg factory is behind twenty thousand kegs in their orders.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

The G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Hudson with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars.

To-night and To-morrow Night,

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists' Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of coughs, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and consumption. Get a bottle today and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

A Warren correspondent of the Labor Tribune, in speaking of the manufacture of iron by a new process, at that place says: "Heat is generated from coal dust produced and fed into pudding furnaces. By a device known as 'cyclone pulverizer' the poorest grades of slack are powdered as fine as flour and fed into the furnace by an air blast. Combustion is complete and instantaneous and there is no smoke."

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for Dr. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure. It has given such perfect satisfactson that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of both the imitation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Z. T. Baltzly and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50c. 4

In a letter to the Harrisburg Telegraph an employe of the Panama Canal Company says: "The canal will not be finished in ten years at least and at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars and thousands of lives. Some blacks from Liberia recently arrived. They had nothing on but breech-clouts and necklaces. They soon struck and wanted to kill everybody till the troops shot some of them dead. The rest of them were sent home. The Chinese soon give up the work and start little stores. The men work from six o'clock till 11 a. m., and from 1 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Their pay is fifteen dollars per month and board."

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Owing to the inability of the directors to lease suitable grounds, it is doubtful whether Cincinnati will be represented in the American Association next year.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever ores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It its guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Teemer and Lee had a fight Saturday night, on the track at Madison Square Garden, New York, but were separated by the police before any damage was done. The fight arose during a discussion regarding Teemer's failure to race with O'Connor.

I had a severe attack of catarah over a year ago and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can cheerfully say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh and deafness, take one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and be cured It is worth $1,000 per bottle to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Campbell Co., Mich.

The roan filly, Alcagetta, that fell dead on the Lexington track, Saturday, was valued at twelve thousand dollars, and a man was on the ground ready to offer twenty thousand dollars for her in case she reduced her record to 2:22.

For First Place.

A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their man the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if indorsed by the majority the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been indorsed, and unanimously given the first place, among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all diseases of kidneys, liver and stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle at Baltzly's drug store.

The finest game of lacrosse ever played in this country took place Saturday on Staten Island. The contestants were a team from the Staten Island Athletic Club and the Brooklyn Lacrosse Club. The game was for the championship of the United States, and was won by the latter by a score of four goals to three.

A Woman's Discovery.

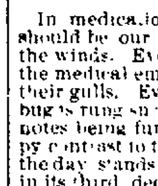
"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luthe Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

The Bridgewater Gas Company is seriously contemplating the discontinuance of the supply of gas to Youngstown, and at a meeting of the directors held in Pittsburg discussed the matter, but definite action thereon was postponed. A representative of the company said to-day that the falling off in the Sheffield wells is the cause of the proposed action. This falling off is thought to be due to drainage caused by the Shannopin oil and gas wells Unless the supply can be increased the Youngstown line, which cost about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be dug up.—East Liverpool Tribune.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam, for coughs and colds, does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c and $1.00 We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad has secured the right of way part way up the river between Martin's Ferry and Steubenville.—Freeport Press.

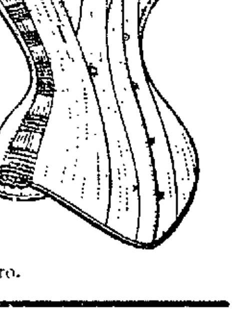


Log Cabins have become a thing of the past. From them have come great generals, statesmen, lawyers, and divines, equals in every way of those who were born in the purple of European courts. No better remedy for purifying the blood was ever made than Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Try Warner's "Tippecanoe" to-day.

The expense of arranging for the national G. A. R. encampment was $33,630.31.

Prudence! Prudence!

In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons the medical empirics of every false school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung successfully—for a time at least, the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, endorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.



DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH
PRESERVING
CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

R. A. PINN,
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work. make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

"At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 67¼ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No.54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:0 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH				GOING SOUTH.		
No. 35.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 38
Clevel'nd Express	Night Express	Fast Mail.		Fast Mail.	N'ght Express	Columb's Express.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 35	5 40	Cleveland	8 10	8 00	1 40
12 30	7 21	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 14	1 55
12 14	7 05	5 10	" Newburg	8 39	8 29	2 11
11 35	6 30	4 35	Hudson	9 15	9 05	2 45
11 18	6 11	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	2 00
11 07	6 00	4 05	Akron	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 35	5 2[illegible]	3 21	Warwick	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	4 58	3 02	le...Orrville...ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 15	4 00	2 14	Millersburg	11 21	11 20	5 06
9 03	3 46	2 06	Gambier	11 33	12 34	6 20
7 52	1 37	12 55	Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	6 50
7 17	12 56	12 24	Centerburg	1 29	1 20	7 20
6 54	12 34	12 03	Sunbury	1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45	Westerville	2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	11 50	11 20	lv Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M	A. M	P. M.
....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	....
....	10 00	9 33	Xenia	4 40	4 55	....
....	8 36	8 14	Loveland	5 47	6 17	....
....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 30	7 10	....
....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	....
....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	....
....	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 49	7 01	....
....	9 04	8 53	Piqua	5 49	7 46	....
....	7 30	7 05	Richmond	8 00	9 40	....
....	4 56	4 30	Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	....
....	2 38	1 51	Terre Haute	1 42	2 18	....
....	12 22	11 25	Effingham	3 49	4 20	....
....	11 2[illegible]	10 20	Vandalia	4 48	5 10	....
....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	....
....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	....

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m.. arriving at Akron 6.08 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	....
Oak Harbor Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	....
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	....
Clyde	9 37	2 47	6 25	....
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	....
Monroeville Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05	....	....
New Comerstown	3 38	am6 45	....	....
Cambridge	4 38	7 45	....	....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	....	....
Marietta Ar	7 25	am10 25	....	....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	....	....
Macksburg	7 15	1 24	....	....
Cambridge	8 57	3 00	....	....
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00	....	....
Canal Dover	10 42	4 40	....	....
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	....
Leesville	11 32	3 55	6 02	....
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 10	....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	....
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	....
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 00	....
Orrville Ar	1 40	6 25	8 53	....
Orrville Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 18	No. 2
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	
Wellington	3 05	7 48	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 26	7 25
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 29	pm12 10	8 06
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 23
Toledo Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOOLFORD, Manager.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S
ORIENTAL·COFFEE.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON • • OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President.,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large.
A. H. MATTOX.
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector.
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder.
J. E. DOUGHERTY.
For Coroner.
GEO. B. COOK.
For Commissioner.
JACOB N. SHAUB.
For Infirmary Director,
JOS. A. PITT.

Certain audiences can stand anything. For instance, Virgil P. Kline was enabled to tell his auditors on Friday night that the sugar trust was a sort of a Republican side show in the face of the effort of the senate to reduce the tariff on sugar double the amount of the Mills bill reduction.

The Atlanta Constitution has made the discovery that Mr. Blaine as a political actor is rapidly dying and should be classed with ex-President Hayes. When The Constitution ventured this assertion, Mr. Blaine had not yet replied to Mr. Dickinson.

There is considerable agitation in the South over the new pine straw bagging, which is expected to take the place of the more expensive jute bagging. The question of revolutionizing the method of baling the cotton has also been raised. The rule is now to pack bales of five hundred pounds average weight. It is proposed to do up one hundred and fifty pound parcels, without using the compress.

Company F and THE INDEPENDENT bow low to the county commissioners, particularly to Commissioner Laiblin, now that an armory is assured. The board may have seemed to work slowly, but by dint of considerable prodding, its members have been worked up to the proper point. On general principles public bodies are too ready to spend public money. In this instance no such objection can be urged against the county commissioners

It may not strike some people as forcibly as it does some others, that the roads in and about Massillon are as fearfully and wonderfully muddy as they are fearfully and wonderfully made. Surely there would be more active steps taken in the direction of a reform, if everybody could feel the sense of desolation that strikes one upon gazing at a sea of mud, littered over with yellow leaves, after an experience upon streets as perfect as money and skill can build.

THE INDEPENDENT has taken pleasure every fall for several successive years in commending the usefulness of the Massillon Industrial School and bespeaking for it contributions in money and materials, and it is almost impossible to now say anything new. The institution will commence its season with efficient officers, and will, as in the past, doubtless need more instructors than will offer themselves. Some day, let us all hope, some one with a big heart and a fat purse, will endow a permanent home for the school, and make it independent of the especial exertion needed to get it started every year.

MACKENZIE'S REPLY.

The star of Sir Morrell Mackenzie does not seem to be in the ascendent. After displacing the most eminent German physicians in the confidence of the late Emperor Frederick III, and pronouncing the disease from which he died not cancerous, while the post mortem proved it to be cancer, he went home to England to write a book justifying his remarkable course. Even in the use of his book as a commercial commodity, he seems to have violated the laws of business. The exclusive American right to publish was sold to a syndicate of newspapers including the New York Sun, the Cincinnati Enquirer, one in Boston, one in Chicago, and one in St. Louis. Instead of securing this syndicate in its rights, the New York Herald and the papers in alliance with it for the transmission of foreign news, were given all the salient features of Sir Morrell's reply to the German doctors a day in advance of the owners of the exclusive right. In consequence of the impaired value of their purchase they now refuse to settle according to the original contract.

The work itself is of a non-committal and defensive nature. The man had no business to undertake a reply without full leave from the Empress to state the whole case. The fact that MacKenzie had said that Frederick had not cancer, and the counter fact that he died of cancer, certainly makes MacKenzie's task of replying very difficult, without the introduction of the political features of the case. From a medical point of view, as Von Bergmann says, "it is arrant nonsense."

The confidence of the Crown Prince in the once celebrated Briton, and his displeasure with the half dozen equally celebrated Teutons cannot affect a dis-interested public. Even English opinion is not now with MacKenzie. The book has undoubtedly failed in its object. Stripped of its technical verbosity it stands as a confession of the writer's error, unless it should be followed by something else. Had MacKenzie, in the incipiency of the disease, agreed that it was cancer, the future of Frederick and his wife must have been rudely terminated, and Frederick as an emperor could not have existed. If, in the goodness of his heart, and with pressure at his back, he purposely stultified himself, to insure Frederick's succession to the crown, he did well, but his professional explanation, stripped of these elements, is weak and faulty.

A reliable exchange publishes an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Mullen in Lexington, Ky, in August. No self-respecting community ought to relish such remarks, yet they were accepted with satisfaction by the audience to whom delivered. THE INDEPENDENT has selected only enough to show the general tone of his infamous language:

"Now there is a place which they call the North. Thank God I do not have to live there, but there are them that do live there which are the greatest curse on the face of God's green earth—the Republican party. Now, let us go through Pennsylvania. In it is the great city of Philadelphia. What do we see? A man with rusty blue clothes and brass buttons. On his coat hangs a chunk of brass. On it is inscribed G. A. R. He will tell you that he fought from Bull Run to God knows where, and that same party wants you to vote for them in November next. Will you do it? For my part I am ready to wipe them off of this earth. It is a solid South against a solid North. Now, that Grand Army of the Republic lives on the government which you and I have to pay taxes to keep up. Will you do it? Think what you had once, and what you have and what you are now."

A very remarkable exposition is open to the public in Cincinnati. After allowing it to continue from day to day with very meagre patronage for a month or two, the public has seemed to have waked up. The Cincinnati centennial is not as great as the Philadelphia exposition, but as an entity it is much more worthy of consideration.

A man whose business it is to deal with authors says that there is a surfeit of correspondence, scientific papers and biographies, but that the writers of good short stories are very few.

THE INDEPENDENT has correspondents in every city and hamlet in the county. Subscribe for it.

A SILVER WEDDING

MR. AND MRS. S. A. CONRAD CELEBRATE.

One Hundred and Fifty Friends Offer Congratulations and Accept Their Hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas A. Conrad made a very delightful break in a series of pleasant parties and pretty weddings Friday night by celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, with the willing assistance of one hundred and fifty friends. Nothing more could have been asked to enhance the occasion, except good weather and more time. There were those ready to turn back the hands of the truthful clock, but poor humanity has its limit of endurance, however we may deceive ourselves.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad received their company in the parlor, after which they separated into various rooms, all of which were tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and berries, and flowers. There was no feeling of stiffness or formality even from the first, and so the time sped quickly on, until the hosts led the way to the pavilion annex, where supper was served.

A word or two concerning the pavilion, which for the last day or so has been seen peeking its head above the Conrad homestead: Whatever it was make for, it was designed for entertaining. People entered from the rear hall door, and stood upon a tightly joined floor, which everybody said was excellent to dance upon, and surveyed a canvas-walled apartment 75x40, without an obstruction except the two center poles; the roof was borne up to a lofty height, from which two electric lights poured their brilliant light; the drizzling rain rolled lightly off the water proof cover, and the comforting heat of an immense improvised steam radiator kept cold and dampness at bay.

Covers were laid for over one hundred at a time. The supper abounded with creature comforts, such as go well upon a wintry evening. While this important part of the festivity continued, the Harmonia orchestra permitted no lull, and compelled Prof. Puegner to acknowledge many compliments. For a brief time after this the company filled the house proper, and when the tables had been cleared, the procession returned and broke into quadrilles, for which Mr. Holcomb prompted. A regular dancing programme held all the young people, for all are young in fact, though not in years, who dance, until long after the moon had said good night and watch wheels ceased to go. Others found cards, and still others amused each other. The following from out of town attended: Senator and Mrs. J. Park Alexander, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. George Stover, Mr. and Mrs. William Stover, Miss Clara Stover, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Liggett, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Taggart, of Canal Fulton.

A MASQUERADE PARTY.

Thirty-five Young People have a Jolly Evening.

It would have been impossible to imagine the old-time custom of holding masquerade parties to have sunk into oblivion, if you had peeped into the pleasant home of the Misses Ella Wagoner and Mame Lyon, on East Oak street Friday night. A party of thirty-five young people had gathered there, and every one in absolute disguise. Many were the conjectures, and many the opinions as to who so and so could be. The masks were so perfect and deceptive that it was impossible to recognize anybody, and everything was done in pantomime, fortunes told, advice given by a good sister of charity, frivolous antics by the clowns and darkies. There were Japs, dudes, clowns, gypsies, women of charity, ye ancient colored folk, star-spangled banner maidens, and in fact it would be much easier to mention the costumes that were not there than to numerate the ones that were, and equally difficult to make a discrimination in the make-ups. Later in the evening the maskers became impatient and faint whisperings similar to "I am so and so, who are you?" And before the time to unmask had arrived everyone knew who everybody was.

To most delightful music executed by Mr. Jos. Ess on the mandolin, accompanied by Messrs Charles Wagoner and Sherman Hathaway, on guitars, the maskers formed in a grand march—to the supper table, where they unmasked. After the serving of an excellent menu, dancing and numerous games were enjoyed until a late hour. Everyone left with the full intention of being instrumental in reviving the fascinating custom the coming winter. A large number of spectators dropped in to see the jolly maskers.

The Gun Club.

A practice shoot took place Saturday at the range of the Massillon Gun Club with the following result:

F. A. Sharpnack	23
J. [illegible]	21
I. Lutz	23
[illegible]	21
[illegible] H. Hunt	22
[illegible] Reed	19

Mr. Lutz received first medal and Mr. Hunt second.

Economy and strength are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla the only medicine of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Manner and Customs of a Sect Located in this and Other Places.

A simple paragraph in this paper concerning one of the many peculiarities of a class of people known as the Omish, or Ammish, seemed to attract attention at the time, and I have thought that possibly something more extended might be equally well received.

The Omish are a branch of the better known Mennonites, founded in 1693, in Berne, Switzerland, and distinguished from the parent sect by their refusal to wear buttons on their garments. At this time three very prominent men of the period, whose names are Hazelbacher, Waltenzer and Manosceno, became possessed of the opinion that the parent sect was becoming corrupt, and that a reformation was necessary. They, therefore, held a council to establish a new government, during which one of their number fell dead, and supposing it to be an ill omen of some kind, discontinued their work, which was, however, taken up by one Jacob Amma, and the people known as the Omish are his followers. These now in America are descendants from those who immigrated to this country, probably in the year 1728. Some located in Pennsylvania, and others in Ohio and Indiana, quite a number purchasing land among the hills in Holmes county, then sparsely settled, as it was deemed impossible to cultivate the immense stony hills. Owing to these natural disadvantages, the land was necessarily very cheap. These Omishmen were, however, an industrious and saving class, and have made themselves quite well off. None of them live in what could be termed luxury, for they neither enjoy it nor it will be permitted by the tenets of their faith to enjoy more than a plain existence.

An Omishman is a rather conspicuous personage, always wearing a broad brimmed, soft felt hat, long hair, and nearly always a full beard. The women wear white caps, a black cape-like garment thrown over their shoulders and pinned tight in front and behind. You do not see plaiting of any kind. Neither the men nor women have a button on their clothing, substituting for them hooks and eyes.

Those living in Holmes county are divided into six classes, which are distinguished by their own peculiarities. Some will not allow carpets on their floors, nor curtains on their windows, and do not have any public meeting houses but hold their services at their respective homes, and in the summer time the barn floor is occasionally brought into requisition. The ministers or leaders are chosen from among their own number for equal periods. Others of their class have meeting houses and schools, and indulge in the extravagnce of window curtains and carpets, and appear a trifle more enlightened in the ways of the world. For mental development they devote scarcely any time, supposing other accomplishments than reading and writing as superfluous in carrying them through their simple life on the farms.

On the occasion of a wedding they devote the entire day to the ceremony, which is performed, or begun, early in the morning, at either the home of the groom or the bride, they make no distinction, and it lasts until noon, at which hour they are all seated at a grand feast, for they set excellent tables, and have enormous appetites, and then satisfy their cravings at intervals from then until 12 o'clock at night. The ceremony is carried on in pantomime, and at first affords a great deal of amusement to the spectator, but grows decidedly monotonous.

The people as a class are generous and very devoted to each other. If one has been unfortunate in life and needs assistance, they unite and aid him in a new start; unless his destitution has been brought about by dissipation, when they refuse to have anything to do with him. The number of followers of Jacob Amma is gradually growing smaller though there are probably ten thousand now in this country, for, as with the members of the Zoar community, their children assimilate the manners and customs of this country, and prefer to throw off the restraint and oddities of their parent lives.

Up Goes Wheat.

Wheat on the streets of Massillon now sells for one dollar and five cents. All wheat now bought by the Massillon mills is first tested, and when it is stated that the price paid is one dollar and five cents, it means for grain weighing sixty pounds to the bushel. This is a new feature in the business, but one that has been adopted almost everywhere. The loss of one pound from the standard of weight means a loss to the farmer of one cent a bushel; a loss of two pounds, three cents a bushel; a loss of three pounds five cents a bushel; and a loss of four pounds, ten cents a bushel. The system has its compensating advantage, for when the weight exceeds sixty pounds to the bushel, an advance in the market price is allowed. The crop as a general thing is so poor this year that the farmer is the one who must stand the dockage.

Instantly Killed

John Fornet, a section hand on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago road, was struck by the fast local, on Tuesday, and instantly killed. The man had stuck his pick so firmly in the ground that he could not remove it before the approaching train was upon him. His remains were taken to his home, at Canton.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

A QUEER TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

Commissioner Oberly and the Indians —Mrs. Cleveland's Ring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16—The adjournment of Congress all depends on the house of representatives. If that body will offer a date to the Senate it will be readily accepted. The Republican senators very freely admit that they are willing to adjourn. But Democrats of the House who visited the Senate today did not offer any encouragement to those looking for a break-up. They say that the sentiment among the majority party of the House in favor of adjournment is not as strong now as it was a week ago.

There is one line of the Senate tariff bill which is causing some trouble in West Virginia and Western Maryland. Among the articles to be placed upon the free list by the bill and as printed are the following: "Coal, slack or culm." Those four words make one line, and there is no doubt that the committee intended there should be a hyphen between the first two words, so that the line should appear as follows: "Coal-slack or culm." But somehow or other a comma got into the place intended for the hyphen, and the bill is constructed to put coal on the free list. This construction has caused some trouble in the states mentioned.

A funny boomerang was concocted against the Indian bureau lately, which has just reacted on Mr. Oberly. The president first intended to make him superintendent of Indian schools. To add power and prestige to the place, the schools were removed from the supervision of the Indian bureau and placed under separate government control. The Indian bureau has absolutely nothing to do with the schools either at Hampton or Carlisle. But meanwhile the president concluded to make Mr. Oberly Indian commissioner, and now it turns out that the very subject that Mr. Oberly was particularly desirous to deal with, is completely out of his province. Uncle Oberly is one of the men who has steadily gained favor with sensible folks since he has been in Washington. He is a remarkably fair minded man, and administered the ridiculously civil service law with as much common sense as it could be administered. When he gets very mad, he says that when women congressmen and newspapers learn anything about the civil service law it will be about the time pigs learn to fly.

Mrs. Cleveland's engagement ring is not as is generally supposed, the beautiful diamond which she wears just above her wedding ring, but is a large, old-fashioned seal ring, which adorns the president's finger. There is quite a little history attached to the ring and the way in which it came to be bestowed upon Mrs. Cleveland. A few days before the departure of Mrs. Folsom and her daughter for Europe, it will be remembered, the president went to New York for the purpose of seeing and bidding them goodbye. It was upon this occasion that the president asked Mrs. Cleveland to fix the date of their marriage. Taking from his finger the seal ring, which he had worn for years and which had originally been a gift from Mr. Folsom, the president placed it on her finger, intending almost immediately thereafter to forward her the handsomest diamond which could be found. This plan Mrs. Cleveland herself ultimately changed, as she decided it would be less likely to attraction if, during her stay abroad, she wore the old seal ring which had belonged to her dead father.

AT LAST

The Commissioners have Purchased a Lot for the New Armory.

The county commissioners on Wednesday bought of Mr. Jas. McLain a lot on North Erie street, on which to build an armory for Company F. The lot is sixty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and the consideration was eleven hundred and fifty dollars. This afternoon the commissioners, accompanied by Capt. C. W. Zimmerman, went to Wooster, for the purpose of inspecting the armory at that place. The Wooster armory is spoken of as a model building, and it is altogether likely that Massillon will have one like it. Work will commence as soon as possible after plans and specifications have been prepared.

The Industrial School.

The Industrial School, through which much very useful work has been accomplished, starts off this year with a list of excellent and zealous officers, who will maintain the record of past years. At a meeting of the ladies interested in the institution on Wednesday, the following officers were elected: Mrs. S. J. Patterson, superintendent; Mrs. C. Russell, assistant superintendent; Miss Jennie Dangler, secretary and treasurer. A number of committees were appointed, reports from which will be received on Wednesday, the 31st. The school will open the second Saturday in November.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PURE BLOOD.

Comparatively Few People Have It.

Out of earth's teeming millions of mortals comparatively few have perfectly pure, healthy, blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint afflicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, pimples, boils, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All we ask of any sufferer is that Hood's Sarsaparilla be given a fair trial as we have perfect confidence in its curative powers.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MUSIC IN CINCINNATI PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for at least three years. I have taken it personally with great success. It has always built up my system, by giving me a good appetite, has cleared my skin and has made me sleep. I am never without it, though I do not take more than two or three bottles during the time of two or three months. I have suffered from nervous prostration, and have been cured by nothing but Hood's Sarsaparilla and occasionally a few of Hood's Pills."—G. E. Junkermann, Superintendent of music of public schools, Cincinnati, O.

SOUND AND HEALTHY.

"It affords me great pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two years ago was very poor. My friends thought that I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and today I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a sound, healthy man."—Will R. D. Tribbey, 144 East Main street, Wiggonsville, O.

PERMANENT BENEFIT.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I have received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy I have ever tried."—M. E. Read, of A. Read & Son, Wauseon, O.

MILLER'S CATARRH,

"I was troubled with what is known as 'Miller's Catarrh.' My liver was out of order and my head pained me at times. I was not so seriously affected as to be obliged to stop work, but felt about sick all the time. I saw an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thought I would try a bottle and see what it would do for me. I was more than gratified with the result. It cured me of the catarrh and built up my general health, so that I am feeling better than for years. It is the first medicine I ever knew of which would cure miller's catarrh." George Foster, Miller at Wright's mill, Logan, O.

RELIABLE AND BENEFICIAL.

"We began using Hood's Sarsaparilla in our institution some months ago, and having watched its effects, wish to say that we find it a good, reliable and beneficial medicine for family use, and for hospitals and institutions such as ours." Sisters of Mercy, West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

The following is from the wife of
JUDGE D. S. KING,
who is one of the best known citizens in his section of the country.

"I have been subject to bad spells of sick headache for a number of years, and could get nothing to help me for any length of time until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, though it relieved me from the first, I continued to use until I had finished six bottles. I have not had the sick headache since" Mrs. N. E King, Wilmington, Ohio.

HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

"My wife was troubled with headache and neuralgia, from which she suffered much. I purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla of Taylor & Wegman, and, after taking four bottles of this medicine, she was very much relieved. I firmly believe that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine and will do all that is claimed for it, if used according to directions." W. R. Babb, Wilmington, Ohio.

CANNOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for a blood purifier in my family for several years, and cannot speak too highly for it. It has been very beneficial in cases of cramp and colic, with which we have been troubled in this section." J. E. Collins, Basset House, Piqua, Ohio,

Dr A. E. Elliott, of Lodi, will be at the Hotel Conrad, from 1 p. m to 5 p. m., on the second Thursday of each month, for the purpose of treating diseases of the rectum.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

"Robert Elsmere," by Miss Humphrey Ward. Paper 25 cents, cloth $1.25. "If it be at first difficult reading, it is impossible to stop." For sale by the Independent Company.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mansfield's natural gas company has fizzled out.

The people of Kent will lay fifteen miles of flag pavement.

Thirteen hundred bushels of wheat are daily used in the Wooster mills.

The receipts of the Catholic fair were four hundred dollars for Wednesday.

A movement is on foot for the consolidation of Martin's Ferry and Bellaire.

A new recruiting station for the United States regular army will be opened in Wheeling.

Of the fourteen hundred prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary, twenty-nine are females.

A G. A. R. post has been established in the city of Mexico, with thirteen members.

Rev. Sam Small will deliver three lectures on prohibition in Youngstown, on the evenings of October 18, 19 and 20.

Ground has been broken for a new hotel at Put-in-Bay, to cost three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The masquerade carnival given by the Imperial Dancing Club, will be held at Buckeye hall instead of People's hall, November 20.

Company B, Eighth Regiment O. N. G., of Akron, is already talking of participating in the inauguration of the next president.

"Uncle Joe" Davenport sent home fourteen and one-half pounds of live black bass Friday evening, the result of yesterday's fishing.

In Ohio, last year 30,234 sheep were killed by dogs and 29,326 injured. The killed were valued at $90,948 52, and the injured at $46,254.18.

John Cameron and his men went to Osnaburg, Wednesday, to paint the new church which was built by Baer & Koontz, of this city.

Portage county farmers raised large crops of potatoes this year. Twenty-five car loads were shipped from Atwater, on the C. & P. road, last week.

Any members of the Plug Hat Brigade who were unable to obtain hats when the first lot were disposed of, can get them at Spangler & Wade's.

A son of John Owen, aged about nine or ten years, living at Pigeon Run, fell from a scaffold the boys had erected and severely fractured his shoulder joint.

The Rev. H. J. Becker, of Akron, is announced about town for a speech to-night, in favor of the Prohibition party. The place of meeting is the People's hall.

J. S. Coxey's Kentucky Chief took first premium as a blooded roadster, on Saturday, at the Orrville fair. J. S. C., under one year old, also took first premium.

Messrs. Snyder Brothers, wagon manufacturers, offer for sale their entire outfit and real estate on North Mill street. They contemplate going into other business.

The Nineteenth Ohio Sunday School district, comprising Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina and Summit counties, will hold its annual meeting at Lorain, November 20 and 21.

The Mahoning Gas Fuel Company has shut off its supply of gas to Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s mills, and the mills have gone back to using coal.—Youngstown Telegram.

Private letters from Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii, written by Mrs. L. D. Pinney, describe life on the island and her surroundings. Thus far she is very well pleased.

John W. Shilling, a well-known resident of the west end of the county, was striken with palsy, at 8 o'clock last night, and little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The East Ohio Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church which held its meeting in Millersburg, adjourned Saterday. Rev. A. J. B. Kast, of West Brookfield, was elected secretary.

Governor Foraker will be at Akron on October 27. The Republicans of that city are trying to arrange for Major McKinley's presence on that date, and if successful will hold a day meeting.

Wm. Huff, of Youngstown Hill, had his right leg crushed by a fall of slate from the roof of the Youngstown mine. He is attended by Dr. Gardner, who says amputation will be necessary.

The attendance at the Alliance free fair on Saturday was not as large as was anticipated, owing to the disagreeable weather. The exhibits were more extensive than in any former year, and the business streets were handsomely decorated.

The next regular meeting of the Stark County Bee Keepers will be held in Grange Hall, Canton, O., Saturday, Nov. 3d at 10 o'clock a. m. Matters of importance to bee culture will be discussed. Every bee keeper is requested to be present.

Mayor Frantz tempted the fickle goddess at the Catholic fair by buying up all the paddles of that mysterious machine which bestows gifts when least expected. His honor won by a large majority, and a particularly red-cheeked doll baby now adorns his desk.

To-night with plumes and banners gay, the Young Men's Democratic club will go to Canton, to hear Mr. M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, talk free trade. The Harmonia band, Y. M. D. C. drum corps, and Uhrichsville drum corps will accompany the party.

Daniel O'Driscoll, formerly a Wooster attorney, has been indicted by the United States court at Cleveland for retaing a fee of one thousand dollars for obtaining a pension of seventeen hundred dollars for Mrs Charles Rich, a widow lady.—Orrville Crescent.

The Foraker-McKinley meeting will be held in this city on Saturday, October 27, afternoon and evening, and not next Saturday, October 20. The meeting will be a grand one, and if the weather is favorable Summit county will give these distinguished statesmen and orators a rousing reception.—Akron Beacon.

Inauguration exercises of the new president of Mt. Union college, will be held in the college hall at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, November 1. An interestnig programme has been prepared, and all patrons and friends of the institution are cordially invited to be present. The committee of arrangements has secured excursion rates on all the railroads entering Alliance.

The Rev. E. E. Dresbach was unable to inform the Democrats of Canal Fulton, last night, that while Democracy may seem to sit on the fence as regards protection and free trade, there is no doubt but that free trade is the end in view. He was also unable to say that custom houses ought to be abolished. Mr. Dresbach remained at home owing to a pressing engagement.

The Ohio State board of health reports diphtheria from Louisville, Sherrodsville, Yorkshire, Ulm, Lyons, Centerburg, Cynthiana, Columbus and Toledo; scarlet fever from Toledo; typhoid fever from Flushing, Miamisburg, Sedalia, Damascus, Bethel, Auburn, Anna, Martin's Ferry, Centerburg, New Washington, Glouster, Shreve, Crestline, Minster, Columbus, Conneaut and Clyde.

The Daughters of Rebecca served a hot waffle supper to their members and a few invited guests, Tuesday evening, in the I.O.O.F. hall, and a pleasant time in general was had. As they have prepared a room for the purpose of serving these suppers, they will be given more frequently, and hereafter the general public will be invited to attend. The next supper will be two weeks from last evening.

The work of sinking the new shaft on the Wendling farm, less than half a mile from the western limits of the city, is going on rapidly. A full force of men is employed day and night, and a depth of eighty feet has been reached. Coal was found one hundred and twelve feet from the surface in the drill hole nearest the shaft, so that they expect to complete the work of sinking inside of thirty-five feet.

Miss Olive Howald has returned from Prairie Depot, Wood county O, where she, as the installing officer of the Daughters of Veterans, of this city, mustered in a new Tent. There were about twenty-one members, and the affair was an entire success. The organization will be known as Mrs. James A. Garfield Tent No. 3, Daughters of Veterans. They are corresponding with several places in different parts of the State, and expect to have half a dozen or more Tents in the next four months.

Three sections, ten minutes apart, passed over the Fort Wayne road Friday, containing the stockholders, directors and officers of the Pennsylvania Company, on a tour of inspection. The trains consisted of open observation cars with coaches attached. They passed through the yards in this city at a very low rate of speed while the travelers had entire satisfaction depicted upon their countenances. Agent Shoemaker keeps his handsome charge in perfect order.

There is a settled belief among the Episcopal clergy and laity, that the next convention at which an assistant to Bishop Bedell will be elected, will be more harmonious that the last. Three candidates are mentioned for the honor: the Rev. G. W. Smith, president of Trinity college, Hartford; the Rev. E. R. Atwell, of Toledo; and the Rev. Wilberforce Newton, of Pittsfield, Mass. Dr. Bates, of Cleveland, has in the past been mentioned in this connection, but as he truthfully declares there is not the ghost of a chance of an election, he will not permit the use of his name. Bishop Bedell is not improving in health.

The bakers in some quarters of the city find it hard to keep up the advance on the price of bread, and several of them report a decrease in the purchase of loaves and rolls. Some people are using more potatoes than formerly, and others are taking to the use of corn bread or dodgers, while yet others are doing their own baking, which, however, has not been found especially advantageous, in an economic or gustatory point of view. To those who need the suggestion, we again suggest the larger use of American corn meal, which is a wholesome, palatable and nutritious article of diet. The bakers themselves might take a hint on the subject and offer to their customers, at low prices, the various tempting preparations of corn meal, which have been used for generations in the South and West.—New York Sun.

PRSONALITIES

And Matrons that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. Henry Feicht has removed to Economy, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick are in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold have returned from the West.

Miss Sue Rogers returned Friday, after spending a month at Columbus.

Miss Nellie Huber began teaching district school at Youngstown Hill Monday.

Miss Esther Powell has returned from an extended visit with friends in Michigan.

Lewis Weaver, charged with burglary and larceny plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yost are at Cincinnati, enjoying the centennial exhibition

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Paul are the parents of a nice little girl that arrived Friday night.

Miss Marie Vincent has returned from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Valentine Steitz has returned from an extended visit with New Bedford relatives.

Miss Focke, of Baltimore, is visiting her brother, Mr. Fred Focke, on Tremont street.

Miss Mame Huber is occupying a high chair in the office of the Massillon City Coal Company.

The Misses Mary and Alice Crawford, of Crawford Corners, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Dielhenn.

Will G. Dunn, assistant manager of Russell & Co.'s branch establishment at Atlanta, Ga., is in the city.

Albert Rauber, who has been absent from the city for a number of years, is visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Charles Rhodes, of Cleveland, is visiting at the residence of her brother, Judge Pease, on Akron street.

Mrs Esther Metzler, of Massillon, is visiting her grandson, T. D. Russell, of Webb street.—Alliance Review.

Mr A. Clemens, who moved to Wichita, Kan., two years ago, is in the city and intends to locate here again.

Mrs. Ruth Work, of New Philadelphia, is visiting at the residence of her son Mr. Sam. Work, on Wachter street.

Joseph Dannemiller, of Canton, is now traveling with Charles A. Gardner's company, in the capacity of manager.

Mr. and Mrs Henry Williams and Miss Nellie left on Wednesday for the Columbus and Cincinnati centennials.

Mr. Joseph Oser and Miss Lizzie Hollender were married Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, at the German Catholic church.

Mr. Simon Shorb, a former resident of Massillon, now living at Tuscarawas, Tuscarawas county, was in the city Wednesday.

A party consisting of Messrs D. Hemperly, S. Hunt and Joseph Corns are spending the week at the Cincinnati exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McCall have gone to Minerva, to visit Mr. McCall's parents, and will leave from there for their new home in Denver, Col.

Mr. William A. Knapp, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of Mr. David Atwater, on Prospect street. He will remain in the city until after the election.

Married, at the residence of Rev. J. W. Wilson, Canton, M. E. Biddle and Miss Cora Koons, both of Massillon. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle will reside on North Mill street

Mr. William Heid and Miss Carrie Mauger, both of this city, were married in Canton Monday. Immediately after the service the happy couple left for Cleveland, where they intend to reside.

Mr. Joseph Ohlman, of this city, and Miss Mary Switter, of West Brookfield, were married Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, at St. Mary's Catholic church. At the same time and place, Mr. Lucker, of Lodi, was married to Miss Greminger, of this city.

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GRIBBLE-CUNNINGHAM.

A Noon-Day Fostoria Wedding.

The Fostoria Dispatch of yesterday evening thus describes the wedding of Mr. Charles Gribble, the handsome son of Henry Gribble, Esq., of this city: "Married, by Rev. T. C. Reade, at the residence of the bride's parents, on North Main street, at high noon to-day, Mr. Charles A. Gribble and Miss Clara Cunningham, Miss Cora Cunningham acting as bridesmaid and J. W. Lockhart as groomsman. Promptly at 12 o'clock they marched in and took their positions to the music of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Clara Zay. After the conclusion of the ceremony and congratulations being offered, an elegant dinner was served. The couple were the recipients of many elegant and valuable presents. The happy couple will leave at 5:30 this evening for Cleveland and Massillon. They have many friends in this city, who join The Dispatch in congratulations. Most of the guests left for their respective homes this evening." Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gribble and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gribble, of Massillon.

THE COUNCIL

Pursues the Even Tenor of its Way.

The city council met Wednesday evening, Mr. Bowman being the only member absent.

The street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending October 6 and 13, amounting to $42.50 and $46.50, respectively, were accepted and credited to his account.

A petition, signed by the residents of South Erie street and East Oak, asking the council to have a stone crossing laid across Erie street, on Oak street, was referred to to the committee on paving and grading.

The ordinance to construct stone sidewalks on South Erie street was read the second time.

The mayor's report for the quarter ending October 17, showing amount collected for licenses, $40; fines, $65, was read, and on motion of Mr. Jarvis was accepted

A communication from Mr C. M. Russell was read, stating that he would sell the city a strip of ground twelve feet in width, to extend from the park to Factory street, for twelve hundred dollars providing that the new engine house has no opening at the north end. He also stipulates that the manure pile be enclosed within a brick or stone wall nine feet high, and that he be allowed the free use of a sewer if one is constructed by the city. Referred to the committee on fire department, with instructions to report at next meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That the street and alley committee confer with Mr. John Paul to see if a settlement can be arranged for the damage to his property by the grade on High street. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Volkmor the street and alley committee was authorized to repair East street, from North to Chestnut, and have the sidewalk in front of Mr. H. Coleman's property lowered.

Mr. Clutz moved to have a stone crossing laid across an alley on West Tremont street, near the property of Mr. Altekruse. Carried.

The mayor was authorized to notify the residents on East Tremont street to place their fences on the proper line, thirty feet from the center of the street, within thirty days after notification, and if not completed within that time the street commissioner shall be ordered to do the same. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Volkmor the street commissioner was ordered, under the supervision of the street and alley committeee, to repair State street from Front to Center street, so that that the water which now stands on that street can be drained off

Electric Light Company	$140 00
John Hinderer	10 00
Gas Company	25 85
Fred Slicker	34 00
Frank Dulabaum	3 44
Matthews Bros	21 30
Telephone Co	25 50
Paul Brown	2 00
Knapp & Dillon	6 75
C. Frantz	54 00
Dieffenbacher & Young	180 00
C. Gise et al	117 75
L. Limbach	89 00
E. Seaman	2 80
H. Suhr	2 40
F. Slicker	35 00
H. Suhr	20 80
E. Seaman	13 60
A. Clementz	7 37

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THE RAILWAY SURGEONS

Dr. Ridenour Elected Their President.

Pittsburg papers contain reports of the twelfth semi-annual meeting of the Association of Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Company. The association is a very large one, containing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members. An interesting paper was read by Dr J. B. Murdock, of Pittsburg, upon "Surgical Supplies at Stations and on Engines," another by Dr Ridenour, on "Antiseptics," a third by Dr. Wilson on "Eighteen Years of Railroad Surgery," and last, one by Dr. Buchanan, of Pittsburg, on "Hip Joint Amputation." A. W. Ridenour, was worthily complimented by being elected president for the ensuing year, and Dr S. B. Post, of Canton, secretary; J. B. Murdock and J. G. Buchanan, of Pittsburg, and S. P. Gaul of Orrville executive committee.

The feeling generally prevailing at Columbus regarding the removal of the penitentiary, is that it should be moved by all means. Citizens there will appoint a day of thanksgiving if this is done. In case this end is not accomplished, however, the citizens are circulating a petition to present at the next session of the legislature asking for the passage of a law whereby all prisoners released from that institution shall be taken from Columbus by the sheriff of the county from which they were sent subsequently to be released from the jail of that county. This will keep Columbus clear of the many criminals who remain there after being released.—Mansfield Shield and Banner.

◆

Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all blood diseases nothing equals Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success! For throat and lung troubles, catarrh, kidney disease, liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

Deserving Confidence.

It is quite surprising to notice the numerous reports of remarkable cases nervous diseases cured, such as headache, fits, nervous prostration, heart affections, St Vitus' Dance, insanity and prolonged sleeplessness, by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. This new and improved brain and nerve food, and medicine is everywhere gaining a remarkable reputation for curing the worst of these diseases as well as the injurious effects of worry, nervous irritation, mental and physical overwork. Z. T. Baltzly the druggist, will give away trial bottles of this wonderful remedy. It positively contains no opium or morphine.

A Close Call.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of Toledo, had every symptom of heart disease, shortness of breath, could not lie on left side, cough, pain in chest, etc, yet after being given up to die, was cured by Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

A Revolutionizer--P. M.

Would you whip a sick horse. No. Then don't use ordinary pills, salts, senna, etc., for sick livers, bowels, etc, only use Miles' Pills, (M. P.) the safest and surest of pills. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

For the Lowest Prices in the city on

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.,

GO TO MILLER'S,

No 11 East Main Street.

Repairing of Watches a Specialty.

All Work Warranted.

IN ARCADE CLOTHING HOUSE.

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Latest Styles, and Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

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MASSILLON, OHIO.

SPANGLER & WADE'S

—STOCK OF—

Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Is larger this fall than ever before, comprising everything in the line of Hatters and Furnishers. Don't fail to see our immense stock, where will be found all the latest shapes in Silk, Derby and Crush Hats. A full line of fall and winter underwear, Hosiery, Wool Shirts, Star Shirt Waists for boys. The best 50c shirt in the world. Sole agents for the world renowned Knox and Youman Hats.

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COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

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OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER C 106 Wall St., N. Y. 5-481-o-r-p-nc-orl

THE POLITICAL WHIRL.

WASHINGTON FOLKS ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN IT.

Social Things Are Moving Slowly as a Consequence—An Effort to Secure the Pardon of Justice Field—Discussion of Our Relations With Canada—Washington Monument Open to Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

SUMMER has flown and the cool days that mark the beginning of the social season at the capital are with us. But as yet the usual gaieties have not begun. The White House has never been so quiet during the past four years as it is at present, and this is probably due to the fact that the whirl of society has stopped in order to give the whirl of politics a chance. The White House is not, bye the bye, a convention hall, or a place where men sit by the hour talking over the political situation. It is the official home of the president, and he is never idle. It can be readily understood that at this time he takes very little interest in social events, and that Mrs. Cleveland does not favor receptions or dinners. The great majority of the senators and representatives are absent from this city and are engaged in the political conflict. Nearly all of the cabinet officers and heads of departments are away. The wives of these officials will probably not give any receptions worth speaking of until after the election and perhaps they will give none then.

In the home of the new Chief Justice, at Belmont, Mrs. Fuller is busily engaged in getting the family household administration established. The furnishings of the house were not as elaborate as might have been expected in a mansion of that size. The fact has greatly embarrassed the ladies of the family, as they will not have the house in that degree of preparation which they desired in anticipation of the calls of etiquette, which will follow in the next few weeks from the ladies of the court circle, the cabinet and high official life and society. The furniture of the Chicago residence of the chief justice, which had been stored to await the erection of a new residence for himself in Washington, will, therefore, be drawn upon to fill out the deficit.

The chief justice is surrounded by a very interesting family. His two eldest daughters Grace and Maud, are the children of his first wife and have been in society several years. Of his six other daughters, who are the children of the present Mrs. Fuller, Mary, who is the eldest, has a wonderful talent for music. As soon as the family get fairly settled she will return to Berlin to continue and finish her training in music. Her particular gift is instrumental music. The second daughter, Mildred, is a senior at Wells college, New York, Mrs. Cleveland's alma mater Pauline is an exceedingly active young miss in her early teens. She possesses a romantic type of beauty, which recalls a painting by an eminent master of the brush representing a Neapolitan girl. The other daughters, Catherine, Jane and Fannie, form an interesting group in this happy family of eight daughters. The youngest of the family is Weston Fuller, named after the maternal side of his father's family.

Two young gentlemen from San Francisco are registered at the Arlington hotel, Porter Asche, Jr., and Thomas H. Williams, Jr. The object of their visit to Washington is to secure if possible a pardon for Judge David S. Terry of San Francisco, who won notoriety in 185 by his successful duel with United States Senator David C. Broderick, and later by his marriage with Sarah Althea Hill, for whom he was counsel in the famous suit to establish her marriage with the late Senator Sharon. The circumstances of the recent scene in Justice Field's court, which resulted in the imprisonment of Terry and his wife, the former on a sentence of six months are familiar to newspaper readers.

The father of Porter Asche, the young man who is now in Washington endeavoring to secure Judge Terry's pardon, was a bosom friend of the prisoner. As yet no move has been made in the premises, because it is thought that prior to the national election it would not be wise to act. It is not known whether President Cleveland, who has not been especially considerate of the political susceptibilities of Justice Field, would be willing to act in a matter that has caused such a social commotion on the coast prior to the election, but no application for the pardon of Judge Terry has yet been presented to the president or to the department of justice. Terry has yet five months' confinement to endure in prison, and the application for his pardon will be made at the first feasible moment.

The members of both houses of congress who still remain in the city are watching with interest the attempt of a New York editor to satisfy the public that Canada should be given to the United States, upon the condition that this government should assume the debt of the Dominion, estimated to be $800,000,000. The idea of making Canada a part of the United States was discussed long ago. It has grown to considerable proportions, and for several years there has been a secret movement upon foot in New York, looking toward the annexation of the Dominion to this country.

Prominent in this movement was Gen. George W. Gibbons, of New York city. He has devoted the greater part of his time for the past few years to furthering the schemes of the politicians of the United States and Canada, and knows more about the subject than any other man in this country. He was a visitor at the White House the other day. As Gen. Gibbons does not paste bulletins in public places in order to let the public know what he is doing, it is not known whether he succeeded in convincing the president of the practicability of his scheme.

It is alleged Senator Sherman talks of war in order to secure Canada. In the opinion of many gentlemen here the Dominion cannot be won in any other way. They say that it is folly to suppose that England will part with Canada for any sum of money.

Probably the most expensively dressed man in the house is "Farmer" John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, whose sheep rose to almost the dignity of a national issue in the tariff debate. Mr. Russell knows good wool when he sees it and has almost as great a weakness for fine goods as a woman has for handsome silks. Last winter he wore a suit which cost him the modest trifle of $90, and his summer "toilet" was a diaphanous silk pongee, for which he paid his tailor $60. The average member of the house does not spend an extravagant sum for dress, but the senators as a rule are more liberal and more particular about their attire. You can always pick out an Eastern man by his neat and well-fitting suit, which is generally a three or four button cutaway. The Western man goes in for a sack coat and seldom buttons it, while the Southern affects a Prince Albert. The Eastern man is particular about his neckwear, the Southerner wears that most abomnable thing, a white tie in daytime, and the Western man is happier without any at all.

It is a noticeable thing that very little jewelry is worn in congress. Only occasionally will one catch the flash of a diamond. Representative Fisher, of Michigan, who a dozen years ago was peddling milk from a cart, and whose wealth today is limited by seven figures, heads the list with a large diamond stud of the purest water. Perry Belmont's pearl pin, which he always wears in a black scarf, no matter what the season of the year, has become a congressional institution almost. "Tim" Campbell rejoices in a big diamond cluster shirt-pin, and Gen. Spinola is never seen without an emerald shirt-pin set with diamonds; but these are the exceptions, and the majority of members wear little or no jewelry. And less is worn in the senate, especially by the very rich men.

The Washington monument has been closed against the admission of visitors since May, 1887. The elevator to be used for the conveyance of passengers to the top of the shaft has been completed for nearly two years, but congress having failed to make the necessary appropriation, it could not be used. For a time visitors were permitted to ascend to the top by walking up the stairs, but acts of vandalism became so frequent and so flagrant that the authorities were compelled to cut off this privilege.

The sundry civil bill contains an appropriation for running the elevator and, as everything is in readiness, visitors are carried to the top of the monument, beginning this week, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. Regulations have been adopted by Col. Wilson, who is in charge of the monument, to guard against its defacement. One of the rules forbids the ascent of visitors except by the elevator. Intoxicated persons will be excluded. Another rule should be adopted and strictly enforced, forbidding the use of tobacco in any form. The monument will be lighted by seventy incandescent electric lamps, which will be maintained by a current produced by the engine that works the elevator.

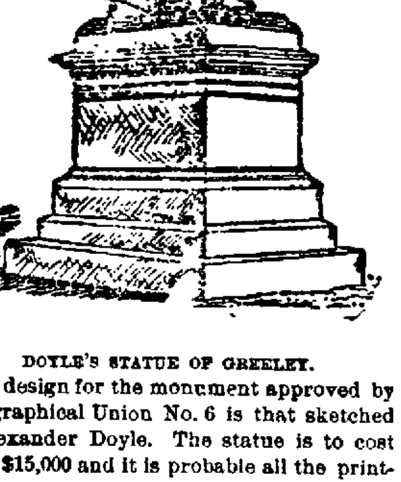
McMURRAY.

NOT FORGOTTEN BY HIS FRIENDS.

New York Printers to Erect a Statue to Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

That men of humble means are more liable to remember the obligations they owe friends than those in higher spheres was never better illustrated than by the fact that the printers of New York, through Typographical Union No. 6 are about to erect a monument to the memory of Horace Greeley in City Hall park.



DOYLE'S STATUE OF GREELEY.

The design for the monument approved by Typographical Union No. 6 is that sketched by Alexander Doyle. The statue is to cost about $15,000 and it is probable all the printers of the country may be asked to contribute something toward its erection. Looking at the model in Mr. Doyle's studio the other day and Franklin's epitaph came to my mind. "Horace Greeley, Printer," etc—the change in names would be entirely appropriate I thought and, like Franklin, Greeley was always proud of his craft.

But recalling the activity of Mr. Greeley's life, the political power he held and the service to humanity at large that his life represented how sad it seems that the rich and powerful have not long ago seen to it that some fitting testimonial to a great man has graced the section where his greatest achievements were enacted.

The reduction of prices for the season of grand opera at the Metropolitan is one of the new features of recent changes made by Manager Stanton which will do much toward bringing better appreciation of the work so [illegible] of New York's rich folks have been doing for the advancement of musical art. At $3 for orchestra chairs, $2 for dress circle, $1.50 for front rows of balcony, $1 for other balcony rows, and 75 and 50 cents for family circle seats music lovers in moderate circumstances can no longer say that only the wealthy can afford to hear opera at the Metrpolitan.

The number of out-of-town folks who came here last season apparently solely to hear German opera would seem surprising no doubt if fully known, and to them the reduction in orchestra chairs has additional importance if their visits are to be continued this season, for the boxes were all taken last year and were they obtainable $30 or $60 for six box seats when theater parties were most likely to consist of two or four persons must seem steep even for fat purses.

The repertoire, more varied this season than even before, will also disarm much hostile criticism, as it is to include representative works of French and Italian composers as [illegible] those of the German school. Seidl's [illegible] concerts will not only popularize his orchestra but also his associates in other directions [illegible] in more imposing work. Then the first [illegible] of scolding has [illegible] out too, and all told the outlook is much more encouraging for the success of opera in German than heretofore. The season opens Nov. 28 and continues [illegible] March 23—sixty-three performances, including the sixteen matinees. The opening [illegible] has not been announced as yet.

WILLARD HOYT

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 681 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

OCTOBER 13, 1888.

Previous to Mr. Irwin departing for St. Louis he contested 7 games with Mr. Robert Freer, resulting as follows:

Freer ……3; Irwin……2; Drawn……2

In the match for a handsome stake, which was played between Messrs. C. G. Hall and Burns, the former won by the following score:

Hall ……9; Burns……4; Drawn……7

Mr. Reed has been giving the New York players a lively time the present week. Scores.

Reed	1	Maxwell	1	Drawn	2
Reed	1	Brown	0	Drawn	3
Reed	3	Schaefer	0	Drawn	6
Reed	12	Colgan	2	Drawn	17
Reed	13	Gallagher	1	Drawn	19

He has departed for Providence to fill an engagement with a club at that place for one week.—*Turf.*

In case Messrs. Freeman and Reed have an encounter the score will be eagerly sought for, as it will be remembered that Freeman defeated Wyllie and Barker, who at present are the two foremost draught experts in the world. We are informed that Mr. Freeman is somewhat "rusty," but at the same time we take pleasure in expecting something unusual from him, providing Mr. Reed puts him to his metal. May the best checkerist win.

Foreign Editors Won't Read It.

"'OUR WILLIE' TO THE FRONT" is the heading of an article that appeared in *Northern Leader*. It will be remembered by our readers that it was a challenge to any player in America and was answered by us as follows:

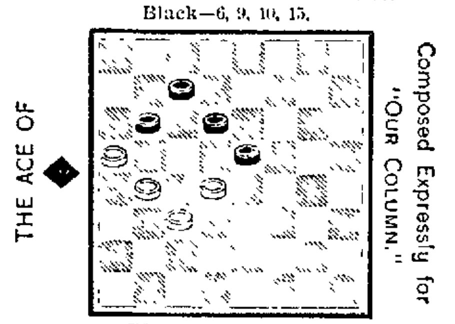
The leading questions now are: What amount will Willie Gardner play for? How many games will he play? Restricted or unrestricted? Will the draught players of Europe help to raise the expense account? The American players will anxiously await an answer from Mr. Gardner. Reed, we are assured, will willingly play Gardner, provided the expense account is guaranteed. We will give five dollars to start the "ball rolling." Who's next?

In our following issue Mr. Reed writes "that if the expense account is raised he will willingly play Willie Gardner."

All of the above questions have escaped the keen eyes of our foreign draughts editors, who are now asking Willie Gardner to assure Mr. Reed about one hundred dollars for necessary traveling expenses. Providing Willie consents to play there can easily be fifty dollars made up by the lovers of the game in America, and were the editors of Europe desirous of making up the balance they could certainly make as good a showing, at least, as they did in the Smith vs. Barker affair. Once more we request a reply to our above queries from Mr. Gardner, and hope the *Leader* will give this space.

POSITION NO. 77.—BY MR. L. M. STEARNS, CHECKER EDITOR OF DERRY "NEWS."

Black—6, 9, 10, 15.



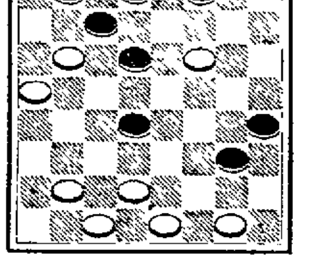
White—13, 17, 18, 22.

Black to move and white to draw.

POSITION NO. 78.—"THE PIPER."

Dedicated to Mr. I. P. Ketchum, author of the "Famous Nut-Cracker." By Mr. D. L. Gorton, Iowa City, Ia.

Black—1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 18, 20, 24.

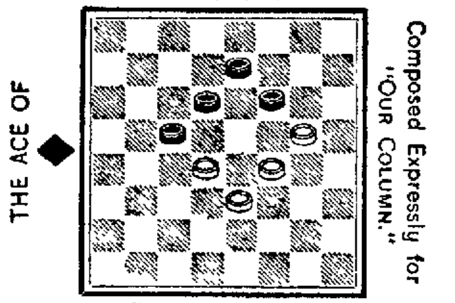


White—9, 11, 13, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32.

Black to move and win.

POSITION NO. 79.—BY. MR. L. M. STEARNS, CHECKER EDITOR OF DERRY "NEWS."

Black—7, 10, 11, 14.



White—16, 18, 19, 23.

White to move and win.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 70.—BY MR. W. KELLER.

Black—1, 19, 24, 25. White—5, 26, 28, 31. | Black to move and win.

25..30	22..18	22..18	10..7	15..18
26..22(a	25..22	15..10	24..27	24..15
30..25	18..15	18..15	31..24	B wins.

(a) 26-23, 19-26, 28-19, 30-25, 31-22 and B. wins.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 71.—BY MR. W. KELLER.

Black—4, 6, 11. King, 2. White—14, 20, 23. King, 12. | Black to move and win.

4..8	6..10	11..15	2..20	15..19
12..3	14..7	20..16	3..7	B. Wins.

SOLUTION TO No. 72.—BY ZACH BROGAN.

Black—6, 9, 23. King 2. White—31. Kings 4, 13, 28. | White to move and win.

4..8	24..20	16..19	8..11	15..18
2..7	27..32	23..16	18..23	9..13
8..12	12..16	20..4	13..17	18..23
7..11	11..8	9..14	6..9	W. wins.
28..24	31..27	4..8	11..15	
23..27	32..28	14..18	23..27	

SOLUTION TO No. 73—BY G. H. SLOCUM.

Black—3, 11. King 9. White—12, 18, 29. | Black to move and win.

9..6	6..2	18..22	25..29	[illegible]
18..14	20..16	11..8	4..8	[illegible]
11..15	15..18	22..25	29..25	3..[illegible]
14..10(1	16..11	8..4	8..11	B. wins.

Variation 1.

30..26	3..7	12..8	6..2	B. wins.

GAME NO. 74.—"SINGLE CORNER."

Played at Telluride, Col., three years ago between C. W. Umsted, Telluride, and F. I. Cramer, Opher, Col. Umsted's move:

11..15	7..10	10..19	2..7	7..11
22..18	a)24..19	24..15	b)30..25	18..9
15..22	11..16	7..11	6..10	5..14
25..18	28..24	15..8	18..15	27..24
8..11	16..20	4..11	9..13	20..27
29..25	32..28	28..24	15..6	31..24
10..14	3..7	11..16	1..10	16..20
25..22	†)19..15	24..19	22..18	B. wins.

(a) 24-20 is the strongest move for white at this point.

(b) This loses the game. 27-24 will draw as follows:

27..24	7..11	18..2	14..18	14..9
20..27	1)30..25	13..31	23..14	5..14
31..24	1..6	2..6	16..23	10..17
6..10	22..17	10..14	25..22	Drawn.
24..20	9..13	6..10	31..26	C. W. U.

Variation 1.

19..15	11..15	23..14	18..25	20..11
10..19	18..11	9..18	11..7	Drawn.
22..17	14..18	26..22	5..9	C. W. U.

(†) 30-25, 4-8, 18-15, 14-18, 23-14, 9-18, 26-23, 7-11 and we have a Second Double Corner position that most of your players are familiar with.

GAME NO. 75.—SECOND DOUBLE CORNER.

BY MR. JOSEPH MAIZE

11..15	5..14	[illegible]	2..11	15..18
24..19	[illegible]	[illegible]	26..23	22..15
15..24	11..15	[illegible]	11..16	10..19
28..19	a)[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24..15
8..11	4..[illegible]*	7..[illegible]*	[illegible]..8	6..9
22..18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13..6
9..14	b)8..11*	[illegible]	[illegible]	1..19
18..9	[illegible]	[illegible]	17..13	B. wins.

NOTES BY MR. JOSEPH MAIZE.

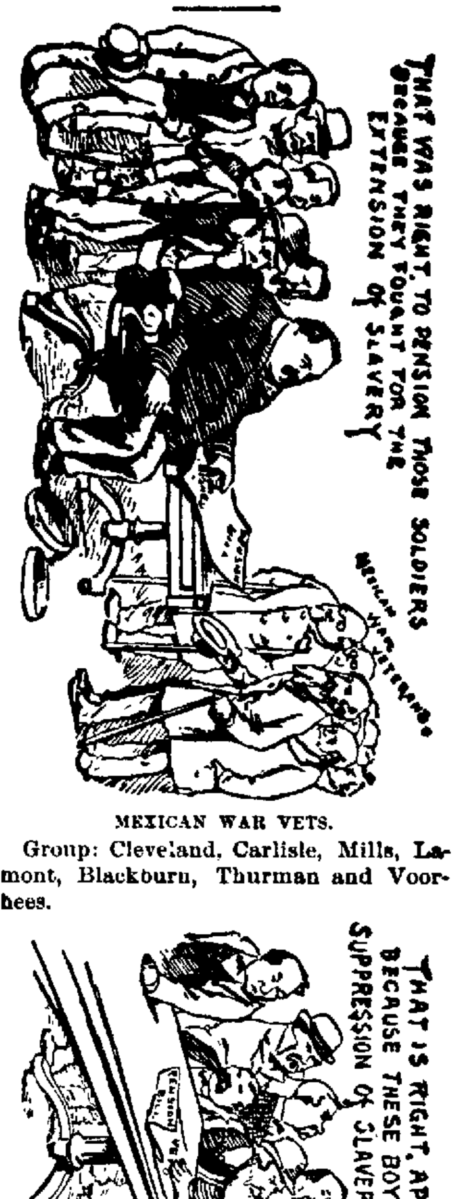
(a) A very puzzling move to the tyro, but a losing one.

(b) 1-18 at this point would lose for black.

(*) Only moves to w[illegible].

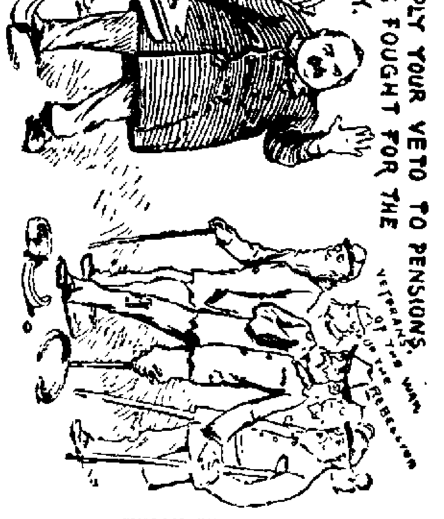
(†) Mr. Maize says this loses, but we doubt it, and will give a C[illegible] vs. Reed Match Game Book to [illegible] a forced draw for Whites after [illegible] [EDITOR.]

THEN AND NOW.


THAT WAS RIGHT, TO PENSION THOSE SOLDIERS BECAUSE THEY FOUGHT FOR THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY

MEXICAN WAR VETS.

Group: Cleveland, Carlisle, Mills, Lamont, Blackburn, Thurman and Voorhees.


THAT IS RIGHT, APPLY YOUR VETO TO PENSIONS BECAUSE THESE BOYS FOUGHT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY.
VETERANS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

UNION VETERANS.

Democratic Indorsement of Free Wool.

Wool growers are invited to cut this out and paste it where they can see it when they come to vote:

EXTRACT FROM THE MILLS BILL.

Sec. 3. On and after July 1, 1888, there shall be admitted, when imported, free of duty:

All wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals.

Wools on the skin.

Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks.

PLANK OF THE OHIO DEMOCRTIC PLATFORM.

We approve the Mills tariff bill as the practical expression of the views of the Democratic party, and request our representatives in congress to give it a cordial support.

PLANK OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

This convention hereby endorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue pending in the house of representatives.

Adding to the Corruption Fund.

Chairman Townsend, of the Democratic State committee, who has been abundantly supplied with means to conduct the campaign in Ohio, having thousands of dollars for that purpose, is now trying to bleed the Democrats of the State, who never have held, and never expect to hold, any official position, begging them for any amount from $1 upwards to add to the corruption fund. There are very few who will be deceived by his complaint of poverty, for it is well known that Brice, who is worth his millions, has given Townsend carte blanche to draw on him and the National committee for all the money they can use in Ohio, and that immense sums of money are also being realized by the 10 per cent. assessment on all Federal office holders.

Cannot Dispute It.

The Democratic free trade organs in the east are endeavoring to dispute the authenticity of the following extract:

Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any prime minister of England has ever done.—London Spectator.

But the Hartford Courant sits down on the effort in the following solid fashion:

Why, bless your ignorant eyes, the Courant copied that from the Spectator itself as soon as it appeared and set it going, but we've got the copy of the Spectator still in the office. There's no conceivable doubt of its genuineness—or its truth either.

Advice to Workingmen.

Hon. J. H. Burtt, the Union Labor candidate for auditor of state in West Virginia, has withdrawn from the ticket, and gives as his opinion that the interests of labor would be enhanced by the election of Harrison and Morton and that the issue of protection is paramount to every other issue. He advises his fellow workmen to support the Republican ticket.

Mr. Thurman, it appears, claims that it was the Democrats who abolished slavery. As a specimen of campaign humor this has not been equaled except by the assertion of Mr. Mills that the Democratic party is the friend of the American workingman.—St Louis Globe Democrat

A New York street car conductor was recently interviewed by a citizen of Washington, with the following result: The conductor, on being asked if the 1,300 employes of the line would not vote for Cleveland, replied:

"Not much this time. We will vote vote for Harrison. I don't believe forty of the whole force will vote any other ticket."

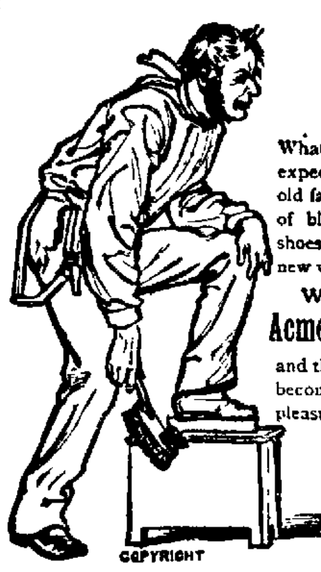
"Why such unanimity" was asked.

"On account of Cleveland's tariff message. We know on which side the laboring men's bread is buttered, and we propose to protect our own interests. Cleveland was all right till he sent in that message. He will find that his free trade message will prove to be the Burchard of the Democratic party in this campaign."

Are you Interested in Shorthand?

If so, send to the Pittsburg College of Shorthand, No. 4 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., for specimen pages free, of the new book for self-instruction. A pleasant and profitable employment for winter evenings. 17-4

Sweat-Groan-Growl.



What else is to be expected of the old fashioned way of blacking the shoes? Try the new way by using WOLFF'S Acme Blacking and the dirty task becomes a cleanly pleasure.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
REQUIRES NO BRUSH.
Sheds Water or Snow. Shoes can be washed clean, requiring dressing only once a Week for men, once a Month for women.
It is also an Elegant Harness Dressing.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

LUMBER.
O
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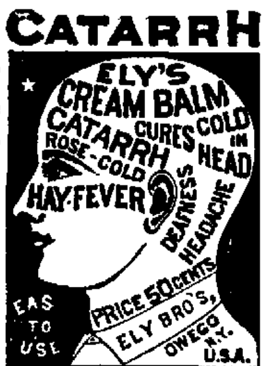

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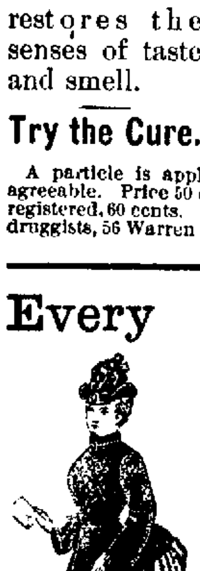
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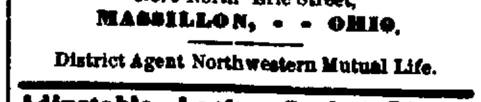

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Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
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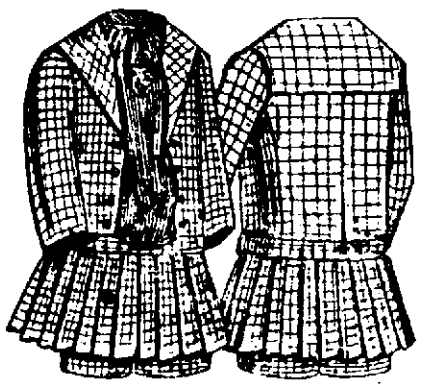
NEW YORK FASHIONS.

THEY ARE AS ATTRACTIVE AS EVER TO THE LADIES.

Olive Harper Writes of Wraps for Little Girls, Suits for Little Boys, Redingotes for Young Misses, Cloaks for Little Girls, and Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—It is a very praiseworthy thing, no doubt, for women to be modest in their ideas of dress, and not extravagant; but how is a mortal woman to be happy in a ten cent gingham gown when she reads of the new gowns that have just been made for Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Vanderbilt and the Princess of Wales? It is all very well for women to be content in their sweetness and happy in their goodness, but I am not ashamed to confess that I, for one, would feel more content and far happier in some of the dresses I am about to describe than in those I have to wear, and I don't blame any woman for feeling the same way. It is not in human nature for women not to long for beautiful things, particularly personal adornment, and I don't think they are to blame for it. It isn't half as much from vanity as from the delight in the sight of rich textures and beautiful fabrics, and who that loves his female family could object to make them happy or think of such trifles as the cost?



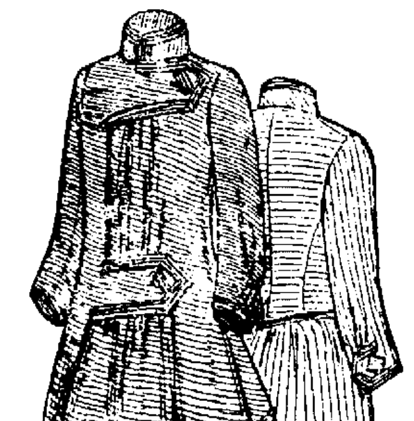
BOY'S SUIT WITH PISTOL POCKET.

* * *

Mrs. Langtry has been now for several weeks abroad for the purpose of buying some new clothes and plays, and oh, doesn't it make one's eyes long for a sight of them, the dresses, I mean, for nowadays plays are secondary considerations. One of them is of white velvet with iris flowers with their branches, worked in gold thread, and with the front of heavy gold brocade, so made as to show both sides of the material, one side being of white satin with gold flowers, and the other of gold ground with white satin flowers.

The corsage is, like all the evening dresses belonging to this lady, very low, and it has a puffing of a yellowish green tulle and a green and gold fringe around the neck.

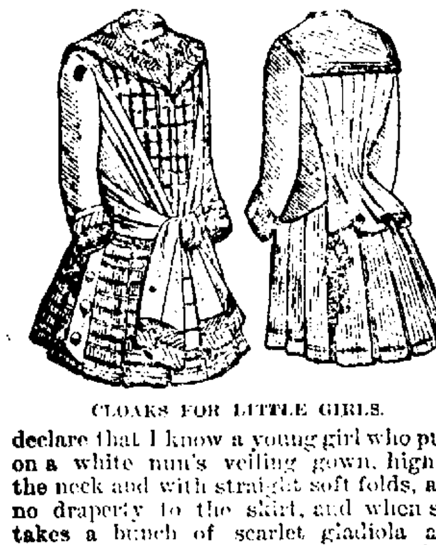
Another of her superb evening dresses is of pale silver gray satin, brocaded with clusters of tea roses in their natural hues, pale yellow and green leaves. The front of the skirt is slashed and shows an under facing of gold colored moire, finished at the bottom with tiny clusters of narrow ribbons of the same color. The corsage is of the watered silk with tulle puffed bertha, with tiny amber beads spotted through it. Just think of it! "There's richness for you?" as Squeers said.



WRAP FOR LITTLE GIRL.

Then she has besides those a magnificent dress of heavy poult de soie, cream colored and hand embroidered all around the bottom with field flowers in natural colors, with gold wheat ears and dragon flies in metallic colors all over in spots. To this is a court train of flounced black tulle, and the corsage is the same with some more dragon flies. A ball dress is of pale lilac tulle. The front is of straight plaits of tulle, and the panels are composed of narrow tulle plaitings, one above the other, dotted with silver spangles. The train is of lilac satin, with vertical bars of dark red velvet. The corsage has also vertical bars of velvet, coming to a point at the bottom of the waist, which outlines her exquisite form beautifully.

And with all these she has a toilet in yellow satin that looks like spun gold, and this is everywhere hung and decorated with amber beads. And hats! Why, an artist designed a style expressly for her. Five of one style were made for her and therefore they must be very becoming. They were all of felt, red, brown, gray, green, white and black, with cavalier soft brims caught up high with a large bird and feathers perched on one side. Black birds were on the red hat, on the gray a gray sea gull, on the brown a screech owl and on the black a dark bronze green cock's feathers and head, with a large red comb. Of her wraps I cannot speak, nor discuss her tea gowns or street costumes, for verily my heart faileth me, and yet I will declare that I know a young girl who puts on a white nun's veiling gown, high in the neck and with straight soft folds, and no drapery to the skirt, and when she takes a bunch of scarlet gladiola and thrusts it through her belt, she stands a picture of loveliness by the side of whom the luster of Mrs. Langtry's beauty, enhanced by the magnificence of the handsomest of these toilets, would pale, and so, after all, I don't know but there is some compensation for cheap gowns, particularly when youth and beauty wear them.



CLOAKS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

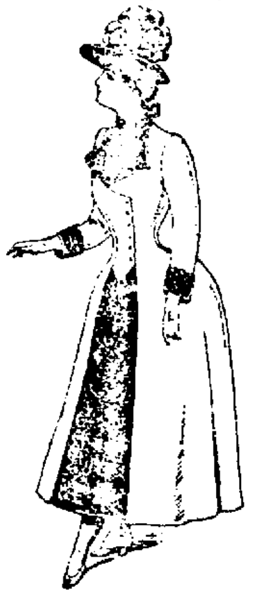
* * *

The fact of it is the older a woman is the finer and more resplendent her wardrobe has to be, so that the eyes, dazzled by that, do not notice the wrinkles or gray hairs. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt has found a new dressmaker, who is beginning to displace Worth, who is not liked even by those he sells the most gowns to. One of her dresses, which she will wear at one or two grand balls this coming season, is of satin, pale, silvery green in color, with a court train bordered by a band of sable fur, and this headed by embroidery of silver and gold and white silk. The train is lined with old rose satin. The front of the skirt is one almost solid mass of gold and silver embroidery on white satin. The corsage, what there is of it, is of white satin, embroidered, and with a scarf of China crepe in old rose, embroidered in gold, silver and cashmere colors.

This same fortunate lady has a tea gown just too lovely to talk of. It is of old rose crepe, which means faded pink, embroidered with garlands of roses and leaves, in natural colors. This opens over a petticoat of plain rose colored crepe, and from the opening at the waist to the bottom there are loops and ends of black and green moire. The back fitted tightly and the fronts hang half loosely. The sleeves are flowing, with lace undersleeves. Well, there is one consolation. Ladies who can embroider nicely can make a dress as pretty as this at one hundredth the cost, and then what a satisfaction it is to know that you have accomplished such a pretty piece of work with your own hands. I always believe in being thankful.

Let us forget for moment the beautiful but unobtainable and think of the practical. Here are some seasonable and new little out door garments for our children. Kilts and warm little pants for the coming president, pretty and comfortable, and in these, with a jolly sailor's hat, the young man of the family will look as grand as he will feel, particularly if there is a pistol pocket in the pants. The two usually made are not enough for the boys of today.

The comfortable and handsome little cloaks for small women are very simple, and therefore very suitable and comfortable. They are made of heavy fleece lined goods, and are usually quite long, so as to protect the little wearer as much as possible. There are paper patterns which are sold for a trifle, which enable any mother to make up these little wraps or cloaks in the proper manner. They are not quite so quaint and picturesque as they were last season, but they are very pretty indeed, and more dressy.



REDINGOTE FOR YOUNG MISS.

The redingote for a young miss of from 12 to 16 is very handsome and graceful. It is made of Quaker drab fleeze lined cloaking, and the front is filled in by a garniture of plush, black, brown, blue, green or garnet, as the taste of the wearer prefers. The felt hat should be trimmed to match, for any costume gains in effect by having all things about it match from shoes to hat and gloves.

* * *

The other day I came across some recipes which I got in Russia from Mlle. Alexandrine Anneukoff, who was at that time lady of honor to the then reigning empress of Russia, and I am sure they will be welcomed by all those ladies who like to look as well as nature will allow. These, she told me, were in use by the ladies of the Russian court, and certainly she was a living example of their efficacy, in those days I had the ambitious idea of writing a book on the beauty of women in different countries and the means they took to enhance it, but like many more cherished desires, that never came to fruition, and therefore I am giving away the ideas I hoped to sell.

One of these formulas is to promote the growth of the eyelashes, and it requires: One-half an ounce of olive oil and twenty drops of oil of nutmeg and twenty drops of oil of cajeput; mix and rub a little over the edge of the eyelids every night with a camel's hair pencil. If the eyebrows fall or grow thin, twenty drops of tincture of cantharides can be added to the above, but on no account must cantharides be put on the eyelids. It will do no harm on the eyebrows, but might greatly injure the eyes if used on the lashes.

The coloring matter of hair is composed of many chemicals, the principal one being sulphur, and from a deficiency of this in the blood the hair fades. Washing the hair frequently with the yoke of eggs or sulphur soap is good. The egg should be used when the hair is dry and harsh, and the soap only when it is too oily, though gray hair is seldom oily. Eating eggs is also good to preserve the color, for it is surprising how much sulphur there is in an egg. Some use gin poured over sulphur and left to stand until clear. This is a good tonic.

One of the greatest miseries of nearly all persons who care for their appearance is the presence of those enlarged pores known as blackheads. For those whose skin is dry and shriveled, while also having the "blackheads," the following ointment is worth its weight in gold:

Benzoated lard, two and one-half ounces.
Iodide of sulphur, one drachm.

Mix them thoroughly and apply the ointment they make every day. Wash the face first in water as hot as it can be borne, after which rub this well in, and, when well absorbed, wipe the face with a soft cloth, and in a short time the blackheads will have disappeared, with the additional use of Balm of Gilead, or if that is not to be obtained of your druggist, a lotion made of sulphate of zinc, ten grains, and one ounce of distilled water.

The Russian people eat a great deal of greasy food, and their climate is apt to close the pores of the skin; therefore this treatment was the outgrowth of their peculiar needs, and I believe it to be thoroughly good.

OLIVE HARPER.

Advantage of Table Waters.

The consumption of table waters in this country increases probably about 10 per cent. per year; that of medicinal water has nearly doubled since 1880. Table waters prepared from distilled waters, as they should be, have the great advantage that they cannot carry the germs of disease.—Titus Munson Coan, M. D., in Harper's Magazine.

Professor Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ills., first used the word "telephone" in the winter of 1873-74.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIENCES AND OBSERVATIONS FROM TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

A Cheap and Convenient Apiary or Summer and Winter Stand for Bees, Illustrated, and Directions Given for Building the Same.

An Illinois correspondent of Rural New Yorker calls the structure shown in the accompanying cuts "a cheap and convenient apiary or summer and winter stand for bees."

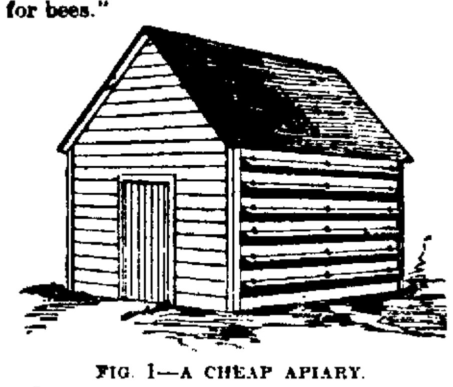


FIG. 1—A CHEAP APIARY.

It is a frame building, 10 by 16 feet, 8 feet from floor to ceiling. The door is in the south and a double window in the north. The studding in both ends are sided up inside and out with ship lapped lumber and the space between and that above the ceiling are packed with chaff or sawdust to the depth of 5 or 6 inches.

The sides are made double of lumber 8 inches wide. The lower inside board being sawed so as to fit between the studdings, of which there are three in each side, is hinged to the floor and falls outwards, the ends being sawed on a miter on each side of the studding thus making a reasonably tight joint when the board is raised, the next board is nailed solidly the whole length; the next one sawed as before and hinged to the top of the second board and alternately to the top. The outside boards are left the entire length and are put on the reverse of the inner ones, the upper board being first nailed on, the next one hinged to its lower edge and so on, or a two inch strip could be nailed on with its lower edge 8 inches below the plate, and the second board hinged to its lower edge and a strip cut to fit between its upper edge and the cornice board hinged to its upper edge.

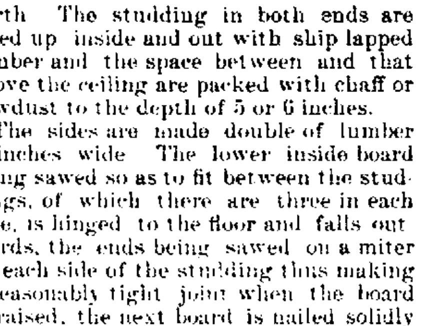


FIG 2—A CHEAP APIARY.

In summer, by lowering the inner doors and raising the outer doors and hooking them up, the bees have free access to the hives while they can be protected from heavy driving rains by unhooking the outer doors and lowering them. In winter by closing all the doors and packing between them with chaff a good, warm room is obtained.

A Living Vase.

The process of ornamenting vases with living green is by no means new; but as very many of our readers may not know how it is done, we give the representation of a living vase, with directions for duplicating it, that appeared recently in The Southern Cultivator.

Any sort of vase may be employed, but those of unglazed terra cotta are preferable, being porous. In such vessels the water with which the vase is filled percolates constantly through the sides and moistens the plants which are fixed on its surface. This kind of vase is, however, not indispensable, for we can ornament all kinds, whether in glass or metal. In the latter case it is necessary to prepare the surface so as to convert it into a sort of soil, which it really represents—an operation which is easily managed by the aid of a piece of cloth or flannel which is fixed by means of a little pack thread or thin iron or brass wire. This being understood, the means employed to grow the seed must next be described.

If a porous vase be used it is filled with water or, better still, left in a pail of water to soak. After a lapse of twenty-four hours, when the water has thoroughly saturated the vase, it is laid on its side, and the seed sprinkled slightly over the surface, taking care to turn the vase in different directions, in order that the whole surface may be well covered with seed. This operation terminated, the vase is placed in a dark closet for some time, and, if possible, under a glass frame, so as to preserve humidity and facilitate germination. If a non-porous vase, after having well soaked the cloth which covers it, the seed is sown upon it and the same care is given as has already been indicated. When a porous vase is used it should be kept constantly full, as it is the water filtering slowly through it that feeds the plants which cover the sides. If that be insufficient to insure vigorous growth, the vase must be watered, taking care to pour the water cautiously, so as not to detach the plants. If glazed or metal vases be used, glass bottles, for instance, they must be constantly watered; the water should be poured from the top over all, so that, in descending, it wets all parts of the cloth, which should always be damp. Whenever the plants droop they must be refreshed by watering them carefully. The vase should stand in a saucer or plate.

A VASE COVERED WITH FOLIAGE.

The seeds used should be very fine, and especially light and of easy and quick germination.

Mix hen manure with fine soil before applying to plants.

Potatoes Under Mulch.

At the Colorado state agricultural college, where potatoes have been grown under mulch for three seasons, it has been decided that the best mulch is composed of either partially decayed materials or of clean oat straw. It is reported that the yield under mulch is ordinarily greater than without, especially in uncongenial climes. The shading of the ground furnishes the proper conditions of temperature and moisture at the root, as well as assuring the necessary mechanical condition of the soil so desirable in securing uniformity and the greatest possible development of tuber. A mulch, to be of any value in a dry climate, should, according to the report in question, be quite a foot thick, using large seed pieces, however, to enable the tops to push through the cover.

The opinion is expressed that mulch culture is only practicable on a small scale and in localities, soils and seasons unfavorable to the potato under ordinary culture.

Remedy for Apple Tree Borers.

The entomologist of the Ohio experiment station advises one and the same remedy for both the round headed and flat headed borers and bark lice that so injuriously affect the trunks of apple trees. The remedy is a wash made by mixing one quart of soft soap or one pound of hard soap with two gallons of boiling hot water and then adding a pint of crude carbolic acid. This mixture should be applied late in May and again three weeks later with a scrub brush to the trunk and larger branches of the tree. If the bark is rough it ought to be scraped before the wash is applied. No cracks in the bark at the base of the trunk where the insects can enter should be missed in the application, as the sole object is to prevent the laying of the eggs from which the grubs are hatched.

Deep Soil for Strawberries.

Strawberries will send their roots from twenty to thirty inches into the ground, if it is made very rich and well worked to that depth. Mulching with rotted forest leaves saves all necessity for watering and with the ground prepared and fertilized in this manner the plants will be sure to produce larger, more and better colored berries. This is not guess work but the teaching of practice and experience.

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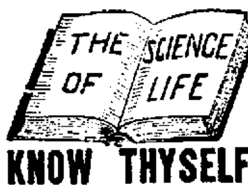

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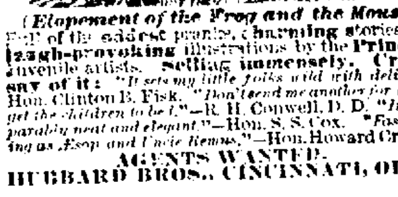

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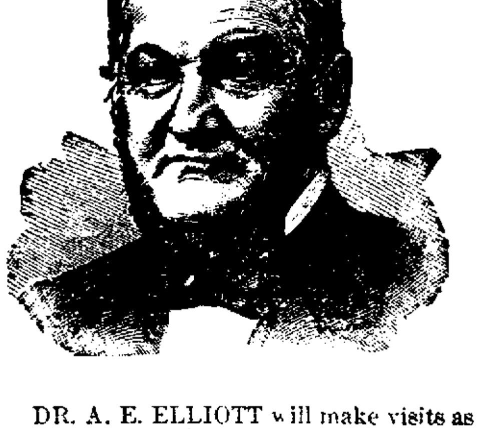
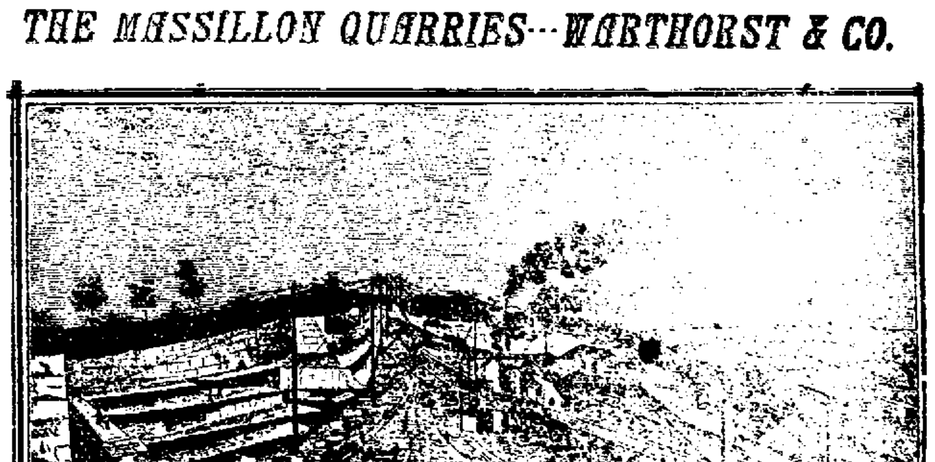
Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the Diamond, and take no other. 36 colors; 10 cents each.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.



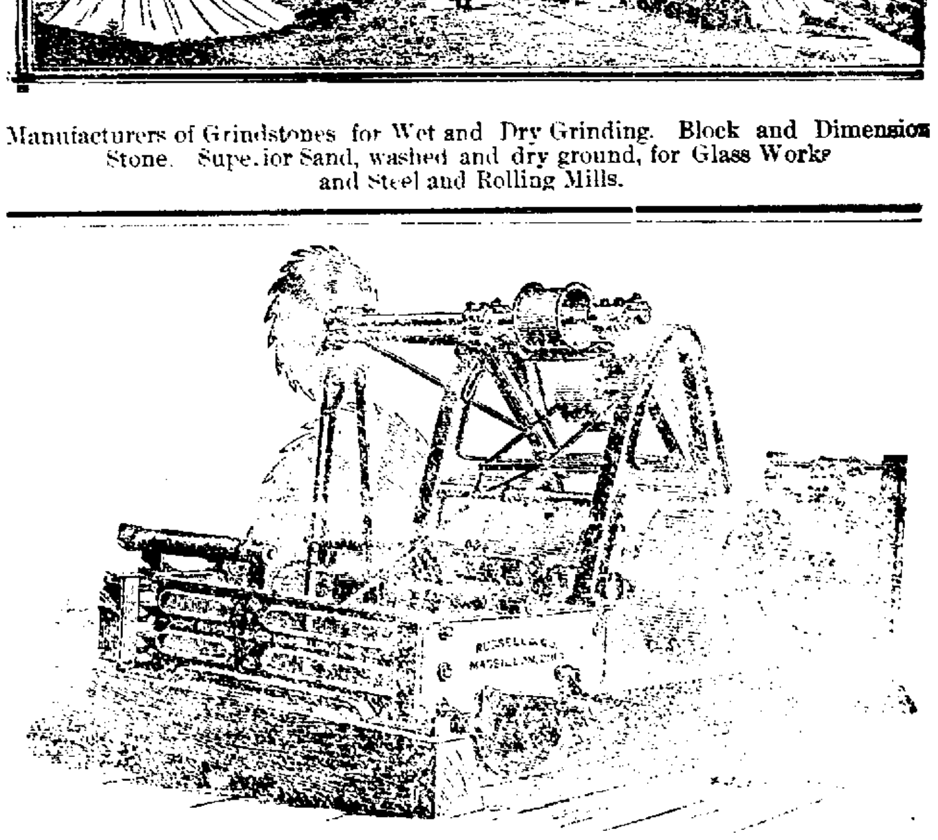
BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM
—OF—
RECTAL TREATMENT.
POLYPUS, PRURITUS AND DIARRHŒA, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE AND RECTAL ULCERATIONS
Cured without use of knife erasure or cautery. No anæsthetics.
Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. The most serious of all rectal maladies is ulcerations. Symptoms: Soreness in lower portion of back; mucous, mattery or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus; constipation, followed as diseases progress, by diarrhoea; in females vaginal leucorrhea, caused by sympathetic nerve influence; gradual decline and in time general prostration; anæmia, caused by absorption of impure and poisonous secretions from ulcer. Consumption now claims another victim whereas Rectal Ulceration was the cause.
DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.
☞ Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank; Parmalle & Sarkents, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.
DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Lodi, O.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—Four printing houses and three binderies booming to turn out books.
THE LIFE OF
BEN. HARRISON
BY THE AUTHOR OF
BEN HUR.
This eminent Author, Statesman, Diplomat, and life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, has written the only authorized biography. Authorities say: "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Indiana. "Graphic and entertaining."—Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds. "It should have a wide circulation."—Hon. John Sherman. "Worthy its famous author."—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar. "An Inspiration and a prophecy."—Hon. J. J. Ingalls. "A graphic description of a distinguished career."—J. B. Foraker. ☞ Millions yet want the book. Great chance for agents.
HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



RUSSELL & CO. MASSILLON, O.

RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.
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The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.
Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing [illegible]
Address [illegible]

THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.

THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.,
The one Lumber Firm of Ohio that is free to sell to Carpenters and Consumers
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
N. B. Write for Prices on Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Court News—A Pair of Female Thetxes.

It is pretty well understood here that William Thom, an express driver for the American, has eloped to Harrison and Morton. He and his father and brother have been life-long Democrats and have taken an active part in local campaigns. Thom will neither deny or affirm the rumor He has considerable influence in a certain quarter

Sunday evening, Maggie Delacey, type writer at the Ft. Wayne freight office, was found to have been the party who made away last week with a fine umbrella and clothing at the house of Rev. Macy reary, on West Eighth street, where she had rooms. She confessed to an officer and was released upon the return of the goods taken Some rather mysterious bearings on the case may lead to her rearrest

On Monday of last week a girl named Ada Bogle entered the employ of Mr. Stern, of the firm of Stern & Mann, as a domestic. On Wednesday evening she disappeared, and with her disappeared several articles of silverware, clothing, etc. Officer Slagel was notified, and after much trouble succeeded in locating her at the notorious resort known as the "White House," at which place she was an inmate She was arrested and placed in jail Monday morning she had a hearing, pleaded guilty and was fined five dollars and sent need o thirty days in jail The stolen articles were all recovered

The quo warranto case of Joseph Dick a Canton manufacturer, against P. G. Williams, brought for the purpose of ousting Williams from his seat on the board of education has been settled. The circuit court decided that [illegible] that Williams held his seat [illegible] of education unlawfully, and that the office belonged to Joseph Dick, who had been duly elected and qualified. Dick and Williams are Democrats and ran in the spring for the nomination for member of the board of education in the first ward. Dick was nominated and later elected. At the meeting for reorganization, a motion was made to oust Mr. Dick. Williams, who was present, was called forward and sworn into office

Court convened Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The first room was occupied by Judge Pease, in court room No 1, in arraigning the prisoners and in court room No. 2 Judge Raley was hearing motions The following prisoners were arraigned

Thomas Brogden, charged with unlawfully taking a horse from a hitching post, plead guilty and was sentenced to ten days in jail.

George Koontz, charged with burglary and larceny plead guilty.

Stephen Holland, charged with pocket picking plead not guilty, and the trial was set for November 15 J. D. Lewis was assigned as his counsel.

Harry Byers, charged with burglary and larceny plead not guilty, and the trial was set for November 13.

Alant Henderson and John McDonald charged with burglary and larceny, plead not guilty and trial was set for November 15. J. J. Grant was assigned as counsel

Anthony Wayne, charged with petit larceny, plead guilty and was sentenced to twenty-five days in jail.

William Wind, charged with petit larceny, plead guilty and was sentenced to twenty-five days in jail.

The cases of Ohio vs. Thomas Patton and Charles McCurdy, which were reversed by the circuit court, were set for trial. McCurdy's trial will take place November 19, and Patton's November 26.

NAVARRE.

Quite a lively meeting was held at the Republican club rooms, Snyder and Turner being the speakers.

Cyrus Corl and family have again returned to their home in Iowa after a pleasant visit here and vicinity.

The young men of Navarre have organized a Y. M. C. A.

Rev. Becker, of Akron, will preach in the U. B. Church Sunday evening and deliver a Prohibition speech Wednesday evening.

CHAPMAN

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Roderick, of Navarre, visited their many friends here last Friday.

Thos. Reese Creath, our Justus double-dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, spent last Monday with his Chapman friends.

Wm. Huff had the small bone of his leg broken, in the Youngstown mine, Monday night, but amputation was not necessary.

Thos. W. Davis, ex-statistican of the K. of L., made a rattling good speech in the interest of organization, last Thursday evening.

We unintentionally omited to mention the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Gomer Williams and family had disposed of their Elton property and all their effects in Chapman, and took their departure for Carbonado, Washington Territory.

Mrs. Susanah Head died at her home on Monday evening, October 15, 1888, of heart trouble, at the age of forty-five years and seven days. The funeral took place on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, and was followed to the Massillon cemetery by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, where the the remains were placed in the vault. The deceased was an amiable lady, one of the tenderest mothers and a kind neighbor, and leaves two sons, aged nineteen and twenty-five respectively, to mourn her sad taking away. The services were conducted by the Rev. Struggles, of Canal Fulton.

WEST LEBANON.

Miss Ollie Ross is teaching school in Millersburg.

Our band is ready for the political campaign.

H. H. McCance, Republican candidate for sheriff, was here Tuesday.

A number of young men lost five dollar bills at the fair last week.

Miss Emma Howell, of Syracuse, Kan., is visiting her friend, Mrs. Eliza Dedie.

Dallas Sible received five premiums on his display of poultry and ferrets, at the Orrville fair.

Dr. D. K. McMillen was tendered a grand birthday party by a number of his friends, on Saturday. The cornet band was present and rendered some of its best pieces. It was the fortieth anniversary of his birthday.

The Democrats organized a club the latter part of August, held three meetings, and by common consent disbanded to attempt to meet at the polls November 6

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Mrs. J. S. Evans is worse.

[illegible] on the Lutz [illegible] [illegible]

C. F. Smith's new house is nearly finished.

Mr. Zen moved into the old Peters mansion.

Now is the time to subscribe for The INDEPENDENT. C. M. Smith will receive subscriptions in this locality.

H. F. Gaddis and Charlie Etter will go to Missouri soon, to build a frame house for some Canal Fulton parties.

John Erb, the biggest man in Tuscarawas township, feels ten times bigger than ever since those twin girls came to his place.

J. E. Thompson, our venerable mail carrier, is visiting relatives in Holmes county. Jesse Gardiner is carrying the mail in his absence.

Simon Brenner of this place, and Miss Melinda Werner, of West Lebanon, were married at Dalton, by Rev. Madze, on Thursday, October 18.

J. A. Jones visited his family last Sunday. It is rumored that he will soon retire from the road to enjoy the fortune left him by his aunt in Virginia.

Ohio Council of Women.

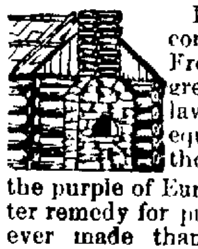
The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette of the 12th inst. furnishes a somewhat condensed report of the proceedings of the Ohio Council of Women at Columbus on the 11th, in which many prominent women of Ohio took part. Brief as is the report in The Commercial Gazette it shows very clearly that the Woman's Council of Ohio has assumed an important place in the great reform movement now going on, which we apprehend will not stop until woman in Ohio shall be placed on an equality with man so far as civil and political rights and duties are concerned. The idea of all reform is, no steps backwards.

Among the active participants in the proceedings were Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, of Toledo, Mrs C. F. McLean, Dr. Anna C. Shaw and many others of equal prominence, notably, Mrs. Harreit E. G. Arey, well known years ago in the literary world as Miss Harriet E. Grannis as is Mrs. Sherwood.

The Council was organized for the coming year by the election of Dr. Orpha Baldwin, president; Dr. Martha May Howells, vice president at large; Dr. Juliet M. Thorpe, secretary; Mrs. Everhard, of Massillon, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Cast, of Columbus, treasurer. The corresponding secretary, of course, is no other than Mrs. C. M. Everhard, who, we desire to say in passing, will honor the position assigned her by the council. Mrs Everhard is one of the most advanced thinkers on the subject of woman's rights in Ohio. She has the courage of her convictions, and her influence will be felt in woman's movements.

"If a woman is pretty,
To me tis no matter,
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject are prolific causes of pale sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull lustreless eyes and emanciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.



Log Cabins have become a thing of the past. From them have come great generals, statesmen, lawyers, and divines, equals in every way of those who were born in the purple of European courts. No better remedy for purifying the blood was ever made than Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Try Warner's "Tippecanoe" to-day.

SAME STRIKE

TO BE REOPENED BY THE NORTH SIDE DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS,

Who Are Discontented and Displeased —Cables Broken in several Places —Cars Showered With Rocks—Imported Men Nearly Stoned to Death—Workmen's Meeting.

CHICAGO, October 18.—The dissatisfied north side conductors and drivers held a general meeting yesterday. The principal business before it for discussion was the fact that over two hundred of the old employes were yesterday refused the privilege of returning to their former positions and taking out cars.

A committee was appointed to ascertain how many of the old men were at work and how many idle A letter was prepared, addressed to Mayor Boldenweck, of Lakeview, asking him in conjunction with the members of the common council of Lakeview, to act as a committee to wait upon Mr. Yerkes with the intention of asking him that the old drivers and conductors be reinstated

A special committee was also appointed to prepare a complete history of the strike, to secure the short hand report of the conference between Mr Yerkes and the strikers, and report to a meeting to be called by the executive committee. This meeting, if the committee is prompt, will be held to-day. The voice of the men as they left the hall yesterday was in favor of striking again. Before the meeting a report had spread among the men to the effect that the company had brought two hundred new men to the city. This created great excitement, and for a time it was thought a strike would be ordered by the meeting. The men concluded however, to remain at work. The superintendent of the company said no new men had been employed since the agreement was signed.

The inexperience of the new grip men [illegible] in the cables being broken in [illegible] Twenty cars were stalled [illegible] street tunnel and just when [illegible]

[illegible] at North avenue and Halsted street Two horse cars, driven by new men were showered with rocks and [illegible] by the angry crowds on [illegible] Only the timely arrival of a [illegible] saved the imported car men from being stoned to death within the cars, where they had taken refuge Quite a number of passengers were hurt by flying missiles [illegible] from proximity to the [illegible]

THE BRAKEMEN.

Opening of the Secret Session of the Brotherhood.

COLUMBUS, October 18.—The first of the secret sessions of the convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, was held in the city hall yesterday. The time was mostly devoted to the examination of credentials of delegates and other matters of a routine nature, preliminary to the more important matters to be considered in the future After the session had been formally opened by the grand officers, the work of examining the credentials of the delegates was taken up, a special committee, consisting of Vice Grand Master W. G. Edens, Grand Secretary and Treasurer Ed. F. O Shea and C. F. Porter, master of Sunny South lodge, being appointed for the purpose. As there were no contests the work was quickly accomplished. About two hundred delegates were at the session. Only a few of those known to be in the city were absent from the meeting. The total number of delegates is two-hundred and seventy-three, most of whom are expected to be present at to-day's session.

Aside from the routine work of the forenoon, there was a step taken in the direction of bringing the proposition of a federation before the convention. It was decided to extend the privilege of the floor to Eugene Debbs, secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to address the convention. Mr. Debbs made a strong yet conservative speech at the open meeting Tuesday night, in which he strongly advocated the plan of federation, as proposed by the Brotherhood, of which he is a prominent member, at the recent session at Atlanta.

International Brotherhood of Engineers.

RICHMOND, VA., October 18.—The twenty-fifth annual international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was called to order yesterday in Belvidere Hall by P. M. Arthur, grand chief engineer. Various committees were appointed for the purpose of effecting a preliminary organization, after which a recess was taken until half-past two o'clock.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Lord Mount-Temple is dead.

Charles Rowe shot and fatally wounded his father, at Mahomet, Ill.

Two miners were buried beneath falling rock in a mine at Ispheming, Mich.

About a dozen women were arrested at Thompson, Dak., for raiding saloons.

Floods in Abruzzo have caused enormous damage and the loss of many lives.

Jimmie Wood, a thirteen-year-old boy, was killed by a fall, at Hopkinsville, Ky.

The man who killed General Barttelot is reported to have been hanged for the crime.

The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., of Tennessee is in session at Chattanooga.

It is expected that Cardinal Manning will pass a portion of the winter in Rome.

Jakey Ackerman was arrested, at Lexington, Ky., for selling jewelry without a license.

John Carroll, aged eleven years, was crushed to death by a cane-mill, near Midway, Tenn.

The boiler of a traction engine exploded, near Highland, Ill., killing one man and seriously injuring four others.

By the will of Lord Sackville, Sir Lionel West, British Minister at Washington, acquires the great estate of the deceased with £10,000 a year.

The Executive Commission of Hamburg has given notice that free commercial intercourse with Germany will commence at midnight to-night.

A fortune teller at Denver, Col., was burned to death. She attempted, while intoxicated, to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene, and the lamp exploded.

Advices from Afghanistan report that in a fight at Tashkurgan five hundred of the Ameer's men were among the killed and wounded, and sixteen hundred rebels.

Father McFadden, of Gweedore, County Donegal, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for holding unlawful meetings, has been released from the Londonderry jail, two days before the expiration of his sentence.

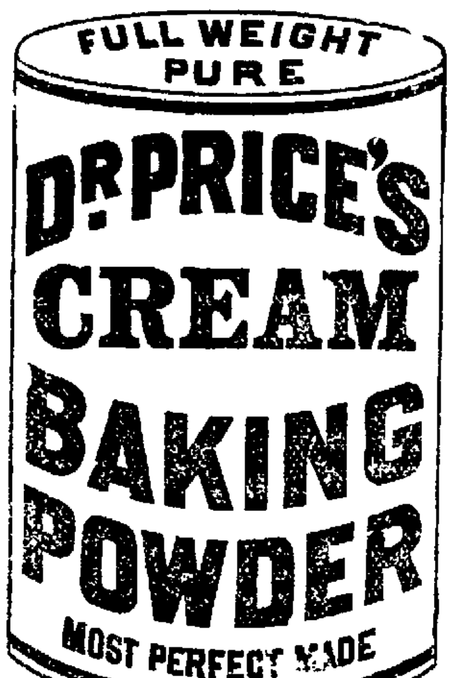
Sporting Notes.

Charles Jones, the young pitcher who played with Canton last season, accidentally shot himself while hunting, last Monday, and it may be necessary to amputate his leg below the knee.

Sullivan's old trainer, George McDonald, visited the big man a few days ago, and says that in three months' time he could have him in better fighting condition than he ever was before.

H. M. Johnson and W. C. Bryan ran three races at St. Louis yesterday. The first and second were one-hundred-yard dashes, and were taken by Johnson, winning both in the same time—9 4-5 seconds. The third race, three hundred yards, was won by Bryan in 33 4-5 seconds.

The following special from New York appeared in to day's Cleveland Leader: "The match between Jake Kilrain and the unknown has come to an end, according to advices from Montreal. The representatives of the syndicate refused to make the match unless they could withhold the name of the unknown until within fifteen days of the date of the battle. Kilrain finally agreed that the unknown's name should be placed in an envelope and mailed to the stakeholder in Paris, and allow him to divulge the mysterious person's name The syndicate objected, and at the afternoon meeting the whole thing fell through."



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

HOW'S THIS!

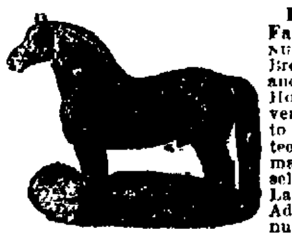
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure
F. CHENEY & CO., Prop'rs, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio
E. H. Van Hoesen, cashier, Toledo National Bank Toledo, Ohio
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. 1

PITTSBURG
FEMALE COLLEGE
And Conservatory of Music.
Also Schools of Elocution and Fine Arts, and best school for young ladies. Unsurpassed home comforts and care. Central! Healthful! Charges very moderate. Thirty-fourth year opens September 11. Send for new catalogue to A. H NORCROSS, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

Tutt's Pills
CURE CONSTIPATION.
To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY
Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatment sent to [illegible]. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.



Island Home Stock Farm. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Importers and Breeders of PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH HORSES. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, guarantee our horses breeders, make low prices, and sell on easy terms. Large catalogue free. Address Savage & Farnum, Detroit, Mich.

Divorce Notice.

Irena Wilcox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1888, Collin C. Wilcox filed his petition for divorce in the common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, praying a divorce from the said Irena Wilcox, on the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. Said cause will be for hearing on and after December 2, 1888.

COLLIN WILCOX,
18-9t Willison & Garrett, his attorneys.

Crockery for Sale.
Closing out 10 000 gallons of Stoneware. Apple Butter Crocks, Jars, &c. Prices from 2 to 6 cents per gallon, at the New Pottery. M. H. STAGER & Co.,
15:4 Dalton, Ohio.

C. F. VON KANEL
THE JEWELER,
NO. 5 WEST MAIN STREET,
Has Just Received a Full Line of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND SILVERWAR
GOLD AND SILVER HEADED UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
Call and get the Low Prices on these Goods.
C. F. VON KANEL.

President's Proclamation:
SPECIAL.
Whereas, From day to day vast numbers are being stricken down with the fell disease Rheumatism, which seems to be greatly on the increase.
And whereas, The nation has within a short time been called upon to mourn the sudden loss of many of our public men, such as Vice-President Hendricks, Gen. John A. Logan, Sec'y Daniel P. Manning, Gen. McClellan, and many others.
Now therefore, I do by virtue of the knowledge possessed by me, proclaim and recommend Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup to be a remedy of great merit, both for Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases.
And further, That this medicine be adopted as a national remedy by all.
Signed by the President.

RHEUMATISM.
"I was cut in the wrist by a broken bottle from which I suffered extreme pain. I called a doctor who pronounced it sciatic rheumatism. My [illegible] side became paralyzed, leg and arm [illegible] and my joints were so stiff that there was [illegible] action in them. About six weeks ago I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup with marvelous results. Since then I have left off the use of [illegible] entirely, and only use a cane, and for the past few days I often forget it and walk without any aid. I say that it has greatly benefited me but poorly expresses my idea of your Rheumatic Syrup.
C. D. DENIO,
Dealer in General Groceries,
Jackson, Mich.

C. D. DENIO is a man well known in this community, and was probably the worst wreck physically of any man this country ever saw. He was paralyzed from rheumatic poison, and no one ever expected he would recover. He is well, and it is simply marvelous. FRANK L. SMITH,
Ex-Member State Legislature, Jackson, Mich.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.
[illegible] had inflammatory rheumatism. [illegible] were badly swollen She was in terrible [illegible] Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and [illegible] Plasters which has broken it up. The [illegible] cleansed the rheumatism [illegible] blood, and she is now able to [illegible] We consider Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters remedies of great merit.
REV. J. ROBERTS,
Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

Last winter and spring I was a terrible sufferer from [illegible] shoulder and arm, suffering the most excruciating pain. Two bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup cured me. I can with confidence recommend it to all who are suffering with rheumatism. REV. JAMES BERRY,
Morley, Mich.

No remedy has known so [illegible] endorsed by its [illegible] in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. Our Medical Pamphlet, treating on Rheumatism and all Blood and Female Diseases, sent free on application.
Rheumatic Syrup Company, Jackson, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup
UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine, because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons [illegible] a [illegible] tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
If you cannot procure it of your druggist, send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c
A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between Frederick Loeffler & Son, as malsters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent

FREDERICK LOEFFLER.
HARMON LOEFFLER.

MASSILLON, O., October 1st, 1887.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October, A. D., 1888, the undersigned trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Massillon, Ohio, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, praying for the authority and order of said court, to encumber by mortgage in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, the following described real estate of said religious society the title and control of which is in said petitioners, to wit: Being a part of lot number one hundred and eighty-eight, 188, of the City of Massillon, according to the original map or plat of said city, and now known as a part of lot number two hundred and thirty seven, (237), of the City of Massillon, according to the recent re-numbering of lots in said city, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of North street, distant westerly thereon eighty-five feet from the point of intersection of said north line of North street with the west line of Prospect street, and running thence northwardly parallel with the west line of Prospect street one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to an alley; thence, westwardly with said alley fifty feet; thence, southwardly one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to North street; thence, eastwardly with the north line of North street fifty feet to the place of beginning, (being the lot on which the parsonage of said society now stands), and for an order to apply the money obtained by said mortgage to the completion of the church edifice of said society.

Said petition will be for hearing at the October term, 1888, of said court, after four weeks publication of this notice.

JAS. A. HACKETT, ADAM J. HUMBERGER,
R. W. MCCAUGHEY, JOSEPH K. MERWIN,
E. B. LEIGHLEY, T. CLARKE MILLER,
C. B. ALLMAN, JOSEPH CORNS,
S. R. WELLS, SAMUEL C. BOWMAN,
Trustees

Dated October 3d, 1888.

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MONTHS
Novels written by American authors, complete in three numbers. The story of popular works of fiction will be retold by a novel reader, the most interesting and unique feature ever introduced in any publication giving the substance of popular and standard books by famous writers in a space easily read by the busiest people. We have engaged
FOR
A widely known and popular writer Comments on current events, fashions, new and original ideas and designs for ladies' fancy work and household decoration, letters from correspondents and their answers. The colleges and seminaries of the United States will be treated one each month in an illustrated article, showing advantage of each, cost of attendance, etc. Invaluable to parents having sons and daughters whom they desire should receive the advantages of a higher education than the ordinary school affords Articles on painting and drawing, giving home instruction by a well-known artist. A trial subscription of this elegant paper will be sent to any address, three months for
TEN CENTS.
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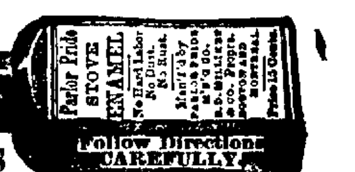

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